The Middlebury Campus

Volume LXXI, Number 15, March 25, 1976
Entered as second class matter in Middlebury, Vermont 05753

SWING INTO SPRING

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College hires its first choice librarian—Ronald Rucker

By KIM REILAND

Ronald E. Rucker will assume his new post as Middlebury's librarian on July 1. Rucker leaves a position as librarian of the Cornell University undergraduate library, a position he has held since 1968.

Librarian Search Committee member Paul Cubeta (Academic Vice-President) said Rucker was Middlebury's first choice of the many applicants.

In announcing the March 10 appointment, College President Olin Robison said, "Mr. Rucker brings to Middlebury a strong background of library management and development, as he has the enthusiastic endorsement of his many professional colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere."

Rucker told the **Campus** he had been offered two positions and chose Middlebury because it was attractive in terms of location and "particularly in terms of its problems. I was looking for a situation where problems existed, preferably problems with a chance of solution, because I was willing to take on a challenge. Middlebury offered this opportunity, and it seemed a lively, stimulating place for a colleg its size."

Rucker succeeds the late John R. McKenna. As librarian he will have charge of the Egbert Starr Library, which houses more than 300,000 volumes and contains a Robert Frost collection, and an outstanding collection of American Literature.

Rucker says the immediate plans for renovations and reallocation of existing space are primarily to "buy time."

A Boston architectural firm, Shepley, Bullfinch, Richardson, and Abbot, is currently drawing up plans to "make the building more useable while we take the time necessary to plan either a major addition or perhaps an entirely new building," Rucker said. He plans to be in consultation with both the architects and acting head librarian Hans Raum between now and July, he said.

The problems with the current structure are seating capacity and traffic patterns, Rucker said. "The building is a little out of balance in some ways," he added, citing the several additions which have already been made to the original building.

The collection itself, according to Rucker is "on the large side compared with most colleges, though if you consider only what you call your 'competition', Williams or Amherst, say, sure, it's smaller. But there are many schools with libraries smaller than Middlebury's." He added that "although it's not as large in terms of numbers of volumes as some of your competition, a great deal of it has been acquired in recent times. So, all things being equal, there's a lot less dead wood." However, Rucker said, he's had "little chance as yet to look at it (the collection)."

The Librarian Search Committee consisted of Stanley Bates (Philosophy), Nicholas Clifford (History), Paul Cubeta (Academic Vice President), Susan Hill (Secretary, Office of the Dean of the Faculty), Keith Michl ('77), Dennis O'Brien (Dean of the Faculty), Roger Peel (Spanish—Director of Language Schools), and Christopher Watters (Biology).

Newly appointed head librarian Ronald Rucker

Grads are taking blue-collar jobs from unskilled

By KIM REILAND

Middlebury College and UVM graduates are taking blue collar jobs away from local unskilled laborers, and a few are receiving welfare payments, unemployment compensation, and food stamps.

This concerns some Addison County residents who say they fear the influx of highly qualified people into a tight job market spells trouble for Vermont laborers.

The Addison County Human Services Council has decided to form a special Committee on Economic Development and Information to investigate this situation, and other aspects of the local job market.

Judith O'Brien, chairman of the Council, and wife of the Dean of the Faculty at Middlebury College, is organizing the Committee. She said the purpose of the ad hoc group will be to educate both students and local residents about the employment situation in Vermont, and to make recommendations to the Council for action.

John Graham of the Middlebury Community Action Group brought up the matter of highly educated taking the low-skill jobs at the Council's March meeting.

He said graduates of Vermont colleges find the state is a nice place to live, "They enjoy it, and they decide to stay. Then these people with liberal arts degrees in French or Art or something, instead of pursuing a career in their chosen field, they take a job as a carpenter's helper or something, then the Vermonter with the fifth grade education who isn't qualified to do anything else gets denied the carpentering job and his family gets brought up on welfare and because he can't find work people call him a lazy welfare bum."

"This is always a problem when there are not enough jobs to go around," Graham conceded. "What right have I got to say who can have a job and who can't. But perhaps these graduates don't realize what they are doing to the local job market. Yet it should be obvious that when a businessman has an opening and both an articulate college graduate and a local Vermonter who can barely read and write, when both are willing to work for minimum wage, it's obvious that which one employer is going to choose," he said.

Graham added that this situation leads to bitter resentments: "A few years ago I had an apple orchard west of town (Middlebury) and one day I told some local men who were working for me that a Middlebury student had been killed in a car accident. The workers actually said, 'good, that's good, better him than a deer'."

He said he was in favor of setting up the Special Committee and is optimistic that some changes can be brought about. He cited a previous case in which Middlebury College had been fair in dealing with the school's impact on the community.

Graham said in the sixties "during that permissive age, many folks (students) wanted to have their 'pads' downtown. They could pay the rents, so subsequently the rents became grossly inflated. This drove the low income people out of town. You don't see any ghettos in Middlebury. Then the College, when appealed to, acted to limit the number of its students it would allow to live off campus in a given semester, and this helped a great deal."

O'Brien said she wants to have some students on the Special Committee. She said she doesn't see any town vs. campus resentment.

Fisher wins physics award

By JON PHILLIPS

In recognition of what one judge termed, "one of the most impressive undergraduate research efforts I've ever seen," Lynn Fisher '76, a physics major, won first place in the annual undergraduate paper competition of the Greater Boston Chapter of the American Acoustical Society.

Leonard Kurzweil, contest coordinator, had nothing but praise for Lynn's efforts. "I was especially by her imaginative use of off-the-shelf equipment," he said.

Fisher received a $30 honorarium and a free dinner at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty club from the Chapter for her efforts. She also was asked to address the chapter and to explain her work at their March 16 meeting.

Middlebury College, showing pride in the achievements of a native daughter provided Fisher with the funds necessary to make a trip to MIT in Boston where the meeting was held.

Lynn's paper dealt with the micro-streaming of a growing bubble suspended in a sound field. It was the first student paper from the Middlebury Physics Department to win an award in the past ten years.

Fisher collaborated closely with Robert Gould, Professor of Physics, in her research. Her work is the culmination of two years of student research under Gould. Although, other students working under Gould have worked on "similar problems in ultrasonics," only one other student, Winthrop Smith '75, has worked on the same problem as Fisher. According to Gould, Fisher did an exceptional job in working out difficult experimental problems.

Fisher and Gould are hoping to present the important aspects of her research at the Seventh Annual symposium on non-linear accoustics. They will not know if the paper has been accepted, however, until May 1.

The practical consequences of Fisher's research are related to the safe use of ultrasound (high frequency sound fields) in taking "pictures" of internal organs. The use of this medical technique is growing rapidly. It has been predicted that the use of ultrasound in medical work may soon exceed the use of X-rays.

Unfortunately, the possible deletorious effects of ultra-sound on human tissue are not known. One potential hazard, according to Fisher, is the tearing of tissue which abrupt changes in micro-streaming patterns might cause. Fisher's research is an early step in exploring this possibility.

In a more academic sense, Fisher's research may lead to corrections in the current theoretical model of bubble growth. The current theory fails to predict the type of micro-streaming which Fisher observed.

Acoustic micro-streaming occurs in liquids (the human body to some degree approximates a liquid field) irradiated by a sound field. It is the name given fluid flow patterns which develop around bubbles undergoing surface oscillation in a sound field.

The growth of the bubble itself occurs in the sound field because of a process called "rectified diffusion." The bubble expands and contracts as the pressure caused by the sound field changes. During the "contraction" phase gas diffuses out of the bubble into the liquid in the immediate vicinity, while during the "expansion" period, gas diffuses into the bubble.

During a single oscillation, to the surprise of those who are unfamiliar with bubbleology,

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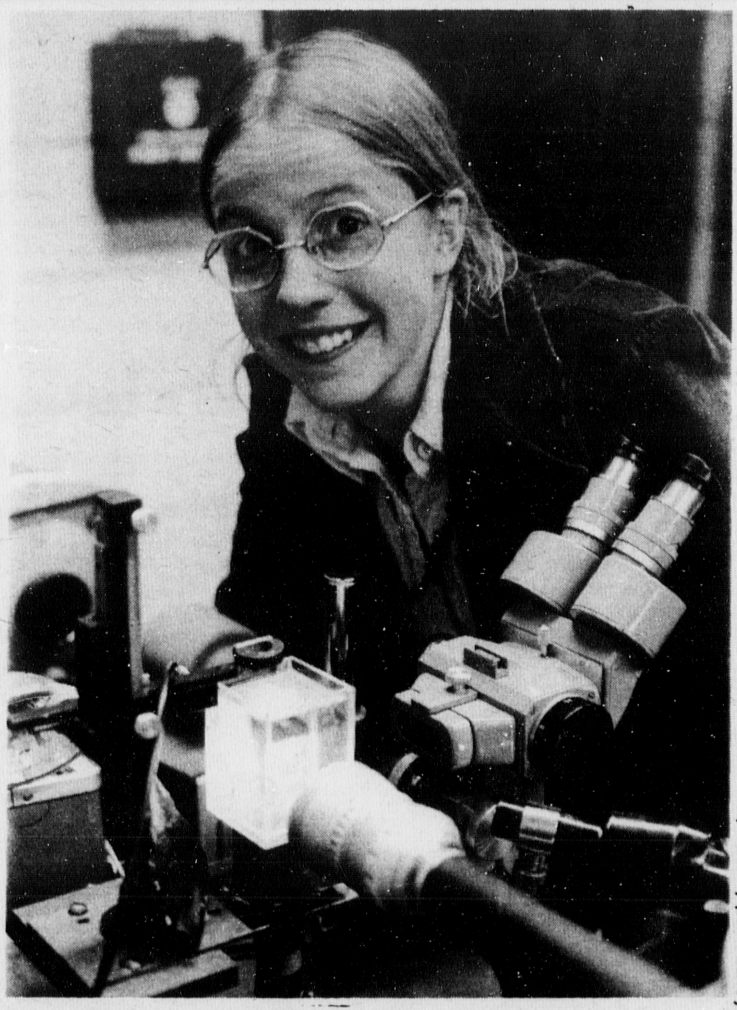

photo by pat cooney

Lynn Fisher won the undergraduate paper competition of the American Acoustical Society.

Educational Council curriculum proposal

Foundations and Concentrations

By BOB CAROLLA

In order to receive a degree from Middlebury College, a student need only fulfill the course requirements of his academic major, take a freshman writing course, take five physical education courses—and be able to stay afloat in Brown Pool for five minutes. But under a proposal now before the Faculty, new distribution requirements may be added to the Middlebury learning experience.

On Friday, March 19, the Educational Council recommended that in addition to completing an academic major program, students be required to take a "foundation course" in each of three different divisions, and to complete a "concentration" involving four courses outside the division of their majors.

The Council's proposal comes in the form of amendments to the College Handbook.

An Open Meeting

In order for the proposal to be put into effect, it must be approved by the Faculty. A vote will be taken in May—however, the Student Forum is expected to vote its approval or disapproval of the proposal on April 25th. The vote by the Forum will serve only to influence the Faculty by indicating the overall mood of student opinion concerning the proposal.

The Forum will be soliciting views from the individual students at the April 22nd All-College Meeting Night. There will also be an open meeting to discuss the proposal on Wednesday, March 31 at 4pm in Proctor Lounge.

"Foundations for Learning"

Foundations courses, according to the rationale offered by the Council, would be designed "to offer introductions to major historical traditions, great ideas and great works, providing foundations for further learning." Each department would have to offer at least two foundations courses, either at the 100 or 200 level.

A student would be required to take at least three foundations courses in three different divisions before the end of his sophomore year. This would insure his exposure to at least three of the College's four academic divisions. (The four divisions are: social sciences, natural sciences, humanities, and foreign languages.) The requirement would, according to the Council, "serve to assist students in making an informed choice of major."

Concentrations
"Coherence and Knowledge"

The concentration requirement proposed by the Council would require a student to take four or more courses "unified by a general principle." The courses could be departmental in nature or else related to a single interdisciplinary theme. Four such courses, for example might deal with Asian Studies, in which relevant courses could be taken from the history, political science, geography, and sociology departments.

Ordinarily, a concentration could not be taken in the same division as a student's major. A history major, for example, could

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VPIRG rejects Midd's bid for affiliation with alternative funding system

photo by kim reiland

David Towne, EQ legislative head, says VPIRG denied Midd's funding proposal because it would set a bad precedent.

By KIM REILAND

The Vermont Public Interest Research Group has rejected a Middlebury College proposal for affiliation which offered an alternative to VPIRG's controversial "negative checkoff" system of funding.

VPIRG, a non-profit, non-partisan political action group, had insisted Middlebury fund its membership by the "negative checkoff" approach under which the college must include in its tuition bill the $6 per student annual membership fee.

Each student could decline to pay the fee either at the time of billing or by requesting a refund.

Middlebury refused to tax its students for an outside political organization through its comprehensive fee. Instead, Middlebury's Environmental Quality group, which sponsored the VPIRG petitioning on campus, proposed a direct-mail campaign and a separate billing.

VPIRG Director Whitey Bluestein said Monday VPIRG rejected the alternative because it was "so inferior" it was not feasible. VPIRG's board of trustees, 12 students from the seven member colleges, who direct VPIRG policy, agreed.

David Towne, an EQ member who has been instrumental in the VPIRG campaign at Middlebury, said the Board felt to allow Middlebury to join with different funding procedures would set a bad precedent. Six of the seven member colleges use negative check-off. Towne said VPIRG officials indicated they feared a loss of revenue if these other schools followed suit and proposed alternate means of funding.

The one school which is not negative check-off funded is Vermont Technical College. However, Bluestein said he anticipates a Board vote to terminate the Tech's affiliation because they raise only $63 a semester. "It costs us more than that to send them our quarterly newsletter," Bluestein said.

EQ expressed "distress" at what it termed VPIRG's "take it or leave it attitude".

In a letter sent today to VPIRG officials, the EQ group asserts "The questioning of the negative check-off system at Middlebury College is not the first nor the last place that such a debate has occurred. Your difficulties at the University of Vermont certainly indicated that this method of funding may be increasingly reconsidered by member schools.

"To present a take it or leave it attitude at a time when VPIRG should be considering means of maintaining its budget seems to put the organization's future in a precarious position. Is Middlebury's membership in VPIRG to be rejected because there was no desire on the part of the student body to levy a self-imposed tax on their tuition bills?

"Is the so-called precedent that would be set by Middlebury if the college entered under the system of a separate billing any more deleterious than the precedents set through non-admittance of a student population to a public organization and non-recognition of the possibilities of other means of funding?

"In light of your vote," the EQ letter concluded, "Environmental Quality has decided that further attempts to secure a noticeable and worthwhile VPIRG presence on campus are futile."

Towne said an informal poll of about 300 of Middlebury's 1900

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The middle's being squeezed out
Financial aid to increase?

By KEITH TRAUNER

"This administration will commit itself to an aggressive program to increase the College's capacity to extend scholarship and grant aid to students from middle-income families." So spoke President Olin C. Robison in his Inaugural Address.

President Robison will appear this weekend before the Board of Trustees to present his plans for increasing scholarship aid at Middlebury. However, Robison said he will not increase financial aid at the expense of other programs. "We will not spend money we do not have," he said.

The problem of acquiring new sources of aid is not peculiar to Middlebury. Schools across the nation are faced with spiraling costs and the inability of middle-income students to pay for the cost of a college education. For these families earn enough money to exempt them from Federal need standards yet not enough to afford the cost of higher education.

Most of the financial aid students at Middlebury are from this group. Approximately 20% of the students here are receiving aid in the full amount of their demonstrated need as figured by the Office of Financial Aid.

"What we're doing, we're doing well," says Director of Financial Aid Charles D. Brakeley, Sr. with some pride.

Brakeley tries to keep the aid procedure as simple as possible and relies on the Parent's Confidential Statement submitted with the application for admission. If the candidate is admitted and granted aid, he gets the full amount of his need.

However, Brakeley also says that, "too many admit-deny letters are sent out." These are letters granting admission to Middlebury, but denying any financial aid. Invariably, such a student will go where he can get the most aid.

Increased aid would help the Office of Financial Aid to send out less "admit-deny" letters, a situation which Brakeley would like.

All Middlebury students do not receive the full amount of aid directly from the College. All aid students are encouraged to apply to the Federal program of Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG). They are also expected to provide earnings from their summer occupations $600 for freshman and $700 for upperclassman. Many hold on-campus jobs as part of the aid packages.

Further, the Office of Financial Aid is often unable to grant money, and encourages the student to take out a loan under the Federally guaranteed loan program, Guaranteed Student Loans Program (GSLP).

GSLP loans are guaranteed from default by the federal government and charge 7% simple interest. (That is, if you take out a loan for $1000 and pay off $100, you are only charged interest on the remaining $900.)

Other Federal Programs include the Supplemental Educational Opportunities Grant (SEOG), and the National Direct Student Loan Program (NDSL).

NDSL was originally called the National Defense Student Loan Program and was created in the early sixties to increase the amount of scientists and engineers graduating from colleges to help develop an answer to Sputnik, the Russian Satellite. The Ford administration would like to phase out NDSL and place all loans in the GSLP program.

photo by peter culman

Charles Brakely, Director of Financial Aid, says he'd like to see Midd increase it's aid budget.

EDITORIAL

'Yes' to foundations, 'No' to concentrations

As any good introductory history course will tell you, a revolution is often followed by the reign of the conservatives. In 1970, the day before Kent State, course distribution requirements were abolished at Middlebury College. Now, six years later, "distribution requirements" is still a dirty word. Now, the Educational Council proposes that the College adopt requirements labelled as "foundation courses" and "concentrations."

The labels are only euphemisms. What the Council proposes are, in essence, distribution requirements.

In 1970, the pendulum swung too far to one extreme in abolishing all requirements except physical education and freshman writing. Today, we feel that the pendulum is threatening to swing too far towards the opposite extreme.

We would rather see the pendulum of change stopped in the middle of its swing– to provide a balance between the extreme of a liberal arts education without any direction, and the extreme of a liberal arts education that is so rigidly constricted by requirements that it robs students of liberal choice.

The Faculty should approve the Council's proposal for foundation courses– but it should reject the part of the proposal which would establish a concentration requirement.

The proposal for foundation courses is sound. The freshman advisor system is sometimes deficient in that advisors often are unfamiliar with academic programs in departments other than their own.

The foundation course requirements would insure that each student is directly exposed to what three of the four divisions at Middlebury have to offer– helping a student to make a more informed choice of major, and minimizing the risk that he will regret that choice in his junior year.

However, the Faculty should consider and clarify two points. First, what would happen if a student decided to major in a discipline in which he'd taken a foundations course? Would the course be credited towards the major? Second, how would the foundation course requirements affect the freshman writing course requirement? Would certain courses in the English and American Literature departments fulfill both these requirements? Or would students actually have to face **four** requirements: three foundation courses **and** one freshman writing course?

In contrast to our support for the foundation courses, we vehemently oppose the proposal to establish a concentration requirement. Such a requirement (a student would have to take four related courses outside his major division) would restrict too severely a student's right to direct the focus of his own education.

The establishment of distribution requirements might discourage some of the most highly motivated potential applicants to Middlebury. Indeed, one of the most appealing features of Middlebury is that it presently has no rigid constraints on a student's academic freedom.

Finally, according to the computer statistics released by the Educational Council, 90% of Middlebury students **already** take at least four courses outside their major division. We question the wisdom of trying to "enforce" a condition which already exists. Certainly, the remaining 10% of students who do not venture outside the division of their major should be allowed to make that choice.

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the middlebury campus

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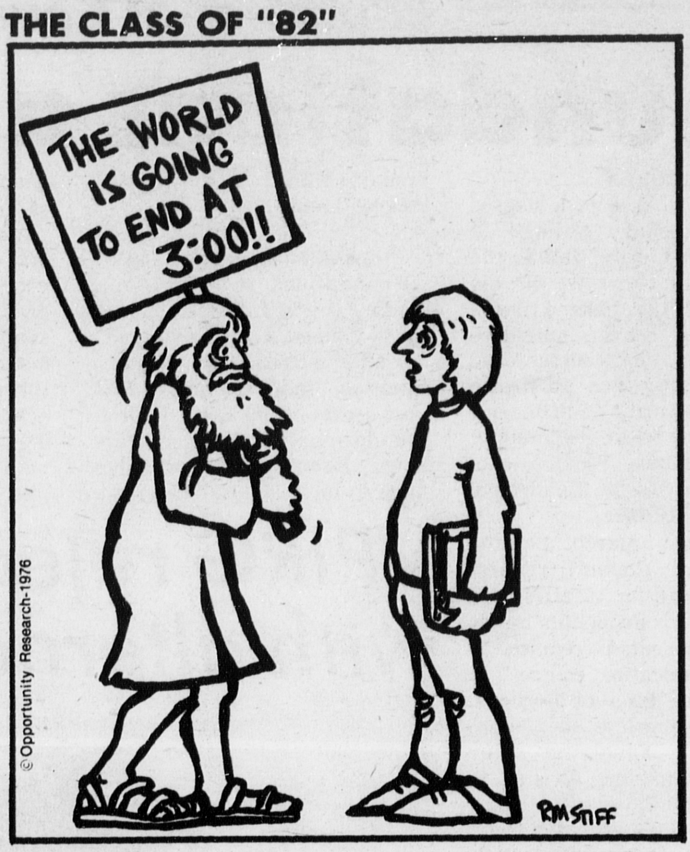
The Middlebury Campus, the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont every Thursday of the college year, except during official holidays and examination periods. The Editor-in-Chief takes responsibility for all news stories and editorials. However, the opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor, reviews, and labeled commentaries are the opinions of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the **Campus.**

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to **The Middlebury Campus**, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont.

subscription rates: $7.00 per year second class, $9.00 per year first class.

THE CLASS OF "82"


THE WORLD IS GOING TO END AT 3:00!!
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RMSTIFF

COULD YOU MAKE THAT 1:30?!! I HAVE AN ANTHROPOLOGY EXAM AT 2:00!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Curtailment of student right

To the Editor:

I recently became aware of a proposal by the Educational Council to institute a greater level of control of the choices a student makes in his/her career here at Middlebury.

Namely to require a student to take at least four courses in a "minor" and that he/she take at least 3 courses in "foundation areas"—what I understand to be the natural sciences, social sciences and literature. What these amount to is a more extensive distribution requirement than now exists.

In considering this proposal, the college is jeopardizing the attitude which attracted me here in the first place—that of relative uncontrol of a student's course choices. Despite major, phys. ed. swim, and freshmen writing requirements, this school would rank above most New England colleges, with which it is always comparing itself, in regard to respect of students' responsibility. The validity of the requirements now in existence shall not be discussed here.

While I can respect the intention of the new proposal, I cannot accept the curtailment of what I believe to be a basic student right. In trying to ensure a comprehensive, broad-based education for its graduates, Middlebury would be damaging itself in another respect.

The attitude of the students here, in regard to themselves and their work, is not a common one throughout New England. I believe that this is due, at least in part, to the relative amount of freedom that students at Middlebury enjoy.

I could accept and support a proposal that attempts the same goals through the presence of either extended junior counselors or special "student-study" advisors. But no one, other than the student and other people he/she chooses to designate, is really capable of deciding what is right for him/her.

While I understand that the college at large cannot run this school through all the intricacies inherent in such a job, I hope that a decision such as this, involving philosophy of education and the life of a student here, would not be made regardless of student reaction.

Anyone interested in working against the current proposal is invited to contact me, Peter Gottesfeld, at Box C3206.

Peter Gottesfeld ('79)

Editor's reply:

Certain factual errors appear in the above letter. The proposal would require that one foundations course be taken in each of three divisions. The college's four divisions are Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences and Languages.

We want to apologize

We would like to apologize to the Finance Committee for the misrepresentation of certain facts in the last issue's article "Where Your Money Goes."

While researching the article, we went through the organization's expenditure-proposal folders and since the proposals had not been marked by the Finance Committee as having been denied, we assumed that they'd been approved.

Bill Badia ('78)
Jim Labe ('78)

Let's get the facts!

To the Editor:

To clarify the information presented in Jim Labe and Bill Badia's article, "Here's Where Your Money Goes" (March 11):

FACT: Student tuition money is never used to buy contraceptives. The Finance Committee has always been totally reimbursed by SSIS who has sold them (contraceptives) for the past four years.

FACT: The babysitter for the Russian Club was only proposed. Their request

Twenty-Five Rated "Best Students" by Professors

TABLE NUMBER ONE

Rank	Student	Class	Major
1—tie	Bob Bacso	'76	History
1—tie	Kathy Bell	'77	Math-Econ
1—tie	Jim Conict	'78	Math
1—tie	Stan Fields	'76	Biology
1—tie	Alan Fitzpatrick	'77	Econ
1—tie	Erica Goldstein	'76	Am Lit
1—tie	Andy Goodenough	'77	Econ
1—tie	Carole Johnson	'77	Soc-Anthro
1—tie	Jeff Keffer	'77	Soc-Anthro
1—tie	Laurie McCauley	'79	No Major
1—tie	Paul McDonough	'76	Am Lit
1—tie	Erin McKiernan	'76	English
1—tie	Peter Minowitz	'76	Poli Sci
1—tie	Charlie Phillips	'77	Hist-Am Lit
1—tie	Paula Raphel	'76	Am Stdy
1—tie	Julie Robbins	'79	No Major
1—tie	Jim Robinson	'76	Am Stdy
1—tie	Nancy Ryan	'77	Am Lit
1—tie	Katie Shepherd	'78	Am Lit
1—tie	Bill Spencer	'76	Math
1—tie	Bill Thickstun	'77	English
1—tie	Sarah VanWalsum	'76	History
1—tie	Bruce Walton	'76	French
1—tie	Dex Whittinghill	'76	Math
1—tie	Marie Zehngebot	'76	Russian

TABLE NUMBER TWO

Rank	Department	Bests
1	American Literature	5
2—tie	History	4
2—tie	Math	4
3	Economics	3
4—tie	English	2
4—tie	Sociology-Anthropology	2
4—tie	No Major	2
5—tie	American Studies	1
5—tie	French	1
5—tie	Russian	1
5—tie	Political Science	1

TABLE NUMBER THREE

Rank	Class	Number of Bests
1	'76	13
2	'77	8
3—tie	'78	2
3-tie	'79	2

By PETER STITT American Literature

Twenty-five students, representing all four classes and eleven different majors, were named "best student" by faculty members in a poll conducted last week. Since no student received more than one vote, all twenty-five tied for first place (see Table Number One).

The fourteen professors polled, each of whom was asked to name "the two best students in the College," gave a variety of reasons for choosing as they did. One student was described as "a sharp dresser. I've seen him around the Crest Room." Another was said to be "full of wind...an opinion on every subject."

One student was chosen because she is "cute as hell...bubbly, full of fun," while another was praised for having "an incredible set of knockers." A male student, similarly, was said to have "dominant eyebrows, and you know what that means."

Less serious comments were also made, showing that even professors can be funny sometimes. One pair of winners were described as "very bright with comprehensive skills...they're well-rounded." Another student was thought to be a "good writer and thinker," while a fourth was alleged to "work hard and have lots of ability."

The poll may have some slight built-in biases, but generally shows the relative ability of students at the College. Some professors were suspected of choosing only their own majors for best.

A professor chosen last week as one of the best in the College said: "This will clear the air. Everyone needs to be ranked publically sometime, whether fairly or not."

Because five of the best students are majors in the department, American Literature emerges as the best department on campus. Tied for second place with four majors each are History and Math.

Economics came in third with three majors, and English, Sociology-Anthropology, and No Major tied for fourth with two apiece. Other front-running departments are American Studies, French, Russian, and Political Science (see Table Number Two).

The numbers here may not be entirely accurate. When the major of a student was not known for sure, it was assumed to be the same as the choosing professor's department. This seems reasonable.

Similarly, the class of '76 emerged as the best class in the College with thirteen best students. The class of '77 came in second with eight bests, while '78 and '79 were tied for third with two bests apiece (see Table Number Three).

The Freshman class should probably be ranked a clear fourth, since neither of its bests has yet chosen a major. Such wishy-washiness should not be encouraged by the College.

Many professors were disturbed by the fact that so many of our best students are being turned out of the College this spring.

One professor expostulated: "What efforts is the administration making to keep these people around? They should be given tenure. Every year we let our most mature and best educated students get away from us while we keep the least mature, least educated ones. It is an outrage."

In view of the fact that both faculty and students have now been rated by each other, it seems only logical to pit them against one another in future **Campus** issues.

Don't be surprised, then, if someone asks you this question in the next few days: "Which do you think is better, faculty or students?" Or is the administration the best? Maybe it is the janitors. Is the College better than the town? And how about the rivers—can they compare to the mountains? I myself prefer cats, but some people like dogs. Which is best? At least two professors raise sheep.

Just the facts

What Rot!

By STAN FIELDS

To The Editor:

In your last editorial, I am quoted as saying that "Messrs. Robison, O'Brien and Cubeta can go expletive delete themselves for all I care." This is a gross misstatement of the facts.

If I recall correctly, my exact words were something like, "There is a slight disagreement among the members of the Administration on this issue." In the future, kindly quote me accurately. Thank you.

Charles Courtland
Assistant Administrator to the
Administrative Assistant for Administration

Editor's reply:

Mr. Courtland is correct. In reality, he made references to the maternity, paternity and nightime habits of other members of the Administration, according to the notes our **Campus** reporter made.

We regret the inaccuracy, and will try to portray Mr. Courtland's feelings more precisely in the future. If he still doesn't like it, he can go expletive delete himself.

To the Editor:

In a recent commentary by a **Campus** commentator, we were attacked for our attack on students who violated the **Hankbook's** knitting regulations. Knitting in class is clearly prohibited (p. 5), and the fact that most professors condone such acts (and even make requests for sweaters and socks) makes them no less objectionable.

Everyone is aware that knitting is morally wrong. If the student body and faculty choose to ignore these violations, let them do so with clear knowledge of their immorality.

Bert Rat
Jack Berry
Department of IndoEuropean

Commentator's reply:

Professors Rat and Berry insist upon blaming the West for all the problems of the world's underdeveloped nations. By their continued insistence on a prohibition of knitting, a failure to understand international relations, and a misrepresentation of statistics, they perpetuate the myth of polycultural superiority.

Rat and Berry are being oversimplistic. They advocate technology over knitting at a time when the world's food resources are being dangerously expanded.

Global problems will not be easily resolved. A flippant and insensitive attitude on the part of the faculty will certainly go a long way toward continued uneasiness of resolvement.

To the Editor:

I would like to clarify some of the sensationalist misinformation present in last week's article, "Where Your Food Goes."

First, food does not go directly from the mouth to the large intestine. I believe several other parts of the anatomy are involved. Secondly, the authors imply that most students' digestive enzymes are secreted by the patellar glands. Not only do these glands not secrete digestive enzymes, but they have not even been discovered yet.

Thirdly, the article presents the whole digestive system in a fashion much like yellow journalism, as if its function were dirty and objectionable. Well I, for one, like the system.

Karen Gastrin
Chairman, Digestive System Fan Club

Reporters' Reply:

What rot!

To The Editor:

The **Campus** has been dumped on quite a bit lately. This criticism is both unfair and

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—Commentary —

Greatest luxuries are contemplation, quiet

By CHRIS BALDWIN

This past Winter Term, 30 students had the pleasure of studying a relevant, stimulating, and demanding subject, in the interdepartmental course, "Ethical Strategies for a Global Community." The course was a no-nonsense, factual appraisal of the world; where it is, and where it may be headed.

The themes of the course were unmistakeable: decentralization, steady-state economies for obese societies, brotherhood, and respect for different cultures. The course also emphasized the wide range of economic development represented among the world's nations, as well as the highly uneven distribution of wealth and finite resources. In global terms, there are neither food, resources, manpower, brainpower, nor goodwill shortages. There are, however, regional shortages, and international tensions arise from unequal distribution.

This all boiled down to one fact: The barriers which prevent more equal sharing of the earth's wealth will simply have to be broken down. Such barriers are not so much idealogical as they are political.

Most students in the class were amazed at the momentum which has already been generated to break down these barriers. And everyone in the course came out feeling more optimistic about the future.

But you really had to be there to appreciate the course. Winter Term is gone by, and not it's interesting to hear people's reactions. First, the people in the class:

"I feel as if all my life I've been tracked into an education that would prepare me for IBM, but now, I don't know how I'll be able to tell my parents it's not going to work out the way we planned."

"My stereo used to be a projection of my personality, my ego. I'd always have a record on for visitors, and they'd see my huge collection, and my expensive set-up, and they'd know who I was. Lately, I haven't felt like using it so much."

"It's incredible, the lengths to which these multinational corporations will go to sell not only their products, but of their opinion of the "good life" as well. We have all been duped."

"To me politicians aren't the heroes they used to be. I'm impressed more now by authority, by people who know what they're talking about and who aren't in such a position of power which requires that they dodge the facts."

"The greatest thing about the course was that we could all laugh at what we were learning, laugh at ourselves, laugh at Union Carbide. It's not just a matter of comparing what is and what can be, but getting into the spirit of it as well."

Now a random sampling from the rest of the campus:

"I'm getting sick of all these posters and campaigns. It's nice to be idealistic now and then, but you can't expect to maintain it and carry it through."

"India let her own problems get out of hand. Why should we be the ones to do

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Educational Council Proposal...

continued from p. 3

not fulfill the requirement by taking four economics courses. Instead, he would have to take four language, science, or humanities courses.

The purpose of the concentration requirement, according to the Council, would be "to generate coherence and substantial knowledge in a significant portion of a student's work outside the division of his major."

Already doing it themselves

The students on the Educational Council, (Jesse Ishikawa '76, Jim Sterngold '76, Bill Thickstun '77, and Dave Ross '77)) met with the student body, by division, to elicit their opinions on the issue. Students generally supported the idea that one should take courses outisde of one's major—but, according to the Council, "there were mixed reactions to the idea of new requirements."

The Council then considered computer data indicating the pattern of student course distribution in recent years. The Council reported that:

"Statistics compiles using the three year record of members of the class of 1976 showed 12% of the class...taking all their courses in two divisions, and 48% taking all their courses in three divisions. Almost 90% of the class took four or more courses in some division outside the major division..."

The computer data would seem to indicate that for the majority of Middlebury students, the new requirements would only serve to formally institutionalize what they're already doing for themselves.

Started in September

The Educational Council began studying the possibility of establishing course distribution requirements in October. President Olin Robison had asked the Faculty in September whether they favored such a study. A vote taken among the Faculty indicated overwhelmingly that they did.

The Council's recommendations were made after meetings were held with members of the various departments to discuss the requirement issue. According the the Council, the consensus of the Faculty was that "the college had a responsiblitiy to guarantee that each student's program includes significant exposure to fundamental ideas and methods in genuinely different disciplines."

Such a responsibility, to some, is in keeping with the basic traditions of a true liberal arts education.

Freshmen Could Be Exempted

The new requirements would not apply to students who are currently sophomores or juniors. The present freshman class, and the class entering in Fall 1977 would, for general purposes, have to meet the new requirement.

But individual students in these classes could exempt themselves from the requirement by submitting a written request to the College's Curriculum Committee prior to registration in Spring 1977.

This would insure that students who are freshmen, or who are planning on entering Middlebury next year, would not be "trapped" into having to meet requirements which were not in effect when they first became acquainted with the College.

All students entering Middlebury after Fall 1977, however, would have to meet the new requirements.

"Initiative and Creativity"

The Council's main concern in drafting the proposal for the new requirements was to arrive at something which would "reflect the will of the faculty, would not be viewed as too restrictive for students, and would assure a significant measure of breadth in each student's education."

Reflecting practical considerations, the Council also decided that the proposal could not establish a need for the hiring of new professors, or create new administrative responsibilities for departments or advisers.

The Council noted that the proposal would not necessarily bring about substantial changes in existing departmental offerings and programs. The specific content of the new foundations courses, however, would be determined by "the initiative and creativity of individual faculty members, and by the quality of supervision by the Curriculum Committee."

Under the Council's proposal, the Curriculum Committee would oversee the entire structure of the new requirements. The Committee would need to give approval to any and all foundations courses offered by a department—and would both recommend and approve appropriate concentration programs for students.

In deference to the Committee's expanded duties under the proposal, the Council has also recommended that the Curriculum Committee itself be expanded. Two additional students and two professors would be added to the Committee.

VPIRG, continued...

continued from p. 3

students indicated 75% would support VPIRG in a separate billing. Both students and administrators at Middlebury disapproved of negative check-off.

Towne said VPIRG's funding is based on the assumption that most students will just pay the $6 because it appears on their tuition bill, without realizing exactly what they're paying for.

Bluestein said, "Absolutely not. I'd say a very small percent don't know." But Bluestein also said any other funding system is inferior and would not assure VPIRG of a substantial enough annual income.

UVM, the largest member college, recently held a referendum on VPIRG which showed 90% of the undergraduates in favor of continuing affiliation with the program. However, in the future UVM will operate on a "pure negative check-off" as opposed to a "mandatory refundable" system, according to Bluestein.

This means there will be a specific place on the tuition bill where students may indicate that they do not wish to support the program. Bluestein said this may result in a loss of about $2,000 in revenue next year.

Fisher , continued...

continued from p. 2

there is a net increase in the bubble gas content. "Naively, one would expect the alternating diffusion process to average out to zero over time," said Fisher in her presentation. "This is not the case. We can observe in fact, that an oscillating bubble does grow."

In addition to explaining the basic theory of bubble growth to the Accoustical Society, most of whose members are not bubbleologists and therefore unfamiliar with the theory, Lynn presented a high speed movie which showed surface oscillation and micro-streaming. The micro-streaming was made visible by the presence of tiny particles in the liquid. In conclusion she presented her results in a graph of "the relationship between micro- streaming velocity and bubble size.

To the dismay of some, Fisher is not planning to attend graduate school next year. Instead, she hopes to find a job teaching math and physics at a high school somewhere in Vermont.

CORRECTION

In the March 11 issue of the **Campus** two articles on the Religion Conference ("Zionism: Homelessness ended" and "Fackenheim 'starry-eyed'?") written by Daniel Mette contained quotations which were wrongly attributed to Professor Emil Fackenheim, the speaker whose lecture Mette was covering.

These misquotations are not the fault of Mette, but of the **Campus** News Editor. What the News Editor mistakenly interpreted as verbatim transcriptions of Fackenheim's statements were actually estimations of the speaker's opinions by Mette.

In addition, Mette wishes to clarify that his overall impression of Fackenheim was favorable, and that this was not apparent from the headline. The headline, written by the editors, was extracted from the second paragraph of Mette's article in which he quoted a student who attended the lecture as saying Fackenheim was "starry-eyed." Mette followed this quotation in his news analysis with: "And perhaps this is true."

The News Editor apologizes for any misunderstanding resulting from the inadvertant misquoting of Fackenheim.

Ed Council Working Paper

I. Add to section 1. Degree Requirements (Handbook, page 34) the following as 2nd and 3rd paragraphs.

Courses designated "foundations courses" by the College's Curriculum Committee play a special role in assuring that a certain breadth of knowledge is involved in each student's education. Each student must pass a foundations course in each of three divisions before the end of his sophomore year.

Each student must complete a major and concentration or the equivalent. This requirement may be fulfilled in several different ways:

a) By completing a major (or joint major) and an appropriate concentration.

b) By completing a joint major involving two different divisions.

c) By completing a double major involving two different divisions.

d) By completing an extended major.

e) By completing an approved Independent Scholar Program.

II. Add under B. Departmental Programs (Handbook, page 35) several additional headings appropriately numbered.

Foundations Courses. These courses offer introductions to major historical traditions, great ideas and great works, providing foundations for further learning. Each department recommends to the Curriculum Committee at most two courses at the 100 or 200 level as foundations courses. The Curriculum Committee expects each recommended course to be accompanied by a persuasive argument and considerably more descriptive detail than is normally required for new courses.

The Curriculum Committee encourages departments and divisions to develop new foundations courses within or beyond existing departmental lines. Any change in the content of a foundations course must be approved by the Curriculum Committee. Each year the Curriculum Committee evaluates the classroom success and continued appropriateness of foundations courses.

All three foundations courses must be taken at Middlebury. Advanced Placement credits are not acceptable. In the case of transfer students and February freshmen, the Curriculum Committee will determine whether transferred credits meet foundations coorse requirements.

Foundations courses are listed at the beginning of the section on course offerings in the registration catalog. They are also described under their normal departmental or divisional headings.

Concentrations

A concentration consists of four or more courses unified by a general principle. It may be departmental, or governed by an interdisciplinary theme (e.g. Asian Studies, Forms of Romanticism, Philosophy of Science).

Each student chooses or designs a concentration involving work substantially different from that of his major and consisting in most cases of courses from outside of his major division. A list of suggested concentrations designed by faculty is published in the Registration Catalog. Normally a concentration includes several courses beyond the introductory level. The student's concentration must be approved by the Curriculum Committee before the end of his sophomore year. Concentrations are listed by title on the student's transcript.

Extended Majors

Extended majors are designed to take advantage of the unique opportunities offered by Middlebury's summer and overseas programs. They afford students the opportunity for advanced study in a foreign language of disciplines other than literature. Successful completion of an extended major requires competence in a foreign language and the quivalent of a major in the natural sciences, social sciences or humanities which includes work at Middlebury's summer language schools or schools in Mainz, Madrid, Paris or Florence. Extended majors are approved by the Educational Council.

Double Majors

Students taking double majors complete all the requirements for the major in each department.

III. Mechanics

Change the membership of the Curriculum Committee (page 15, handbook) by expanding the committee to four faculty and four students with the Dean of the Faculty remaining as chairman. Add to the description of the committee:

The Curriculum Committee operates through two subcommittees of two faculty and two students each. Subcommittee A is responsible for changes in courses and majors and the Winter Term. Subcommittee B is charged with designating and overseeing foundations courses and with approving concentrations. Other appropriate matters are handled by the committee as a whole.

Specifically, subcommittee B designates foundations courses, monitors their success and works with departments and individuals to encourage the development of new foundations courses.

IV. Implementation

Foundation courses will be developed and designated during the coming academic year. The Curriculum Committee will present to the faculty in Spring 1977 a list of foundations courses for the following fall. If the faculty approves, the foundations course requirement will become effective for the class entering in Fall 1977.

The concentration requirement applies to all students entering in Fall 1975 and after. Students entering in the academic years 75-76 and 76-77 may exempt themselves from this requirement by a letter to the Curriculum Committee prior to registration in Spring 1977.

Need job? Try Placement

What are you doing next year? This summer? When you graduate? If you can't answer any of these questions yourself, where could you find help? The answer is at the Placement Office, located in the Adirondack House.

Unknown to many students, especially underclassmen, the Placement Office offers valuable services to help students find careers, graduate schools, and summer jobs.

An important service the Placement Office offers underclassmen is that of finding summer employment. They have several catalogs containing lists of jobs, arranged into job types, location, or both.

In addition, there is a catalog of full, part, and summer time jobs which has been compiled by a group of 29 colleges, and is available only to students at those schools. Other material includes the questionnaires sent to students in the fall, asking them to write down where summer jobs could be found.

Finally, a list of jobs is being compiled from a questionnaire being sent to faculty and alumni.

The main business of the Placement Office is advising Seniors in regard to graduate schools and careers. The Office has a library of materials available, divided into categories, through which students may look.

Walter Moyer, Associate Dean of the College for Special Admissions, and Director of Career Counseling and Placement, runs the Office, with Asst. Director Darlyn Martin.

Moyer and Martin counsel students individually and also arrange for on-campus interviews with business representatives. Students who have a specific profession such as law, medicine or business are directed to the faculty advisors in those areas.

What will surprise many underclassmen are the files which the office keeps on every student who registers with them. This permanent file contains personal information compiled by the student, a transcript, and recommendations from whomever the student wishes, including faculty and past employers.

These recommendations may be inspected by the student, if he or she wishes, but that privilege may be waived, and such recommendations kept confidential.

Martin explained that the employer or graduate school receiving a confidential recommendation will take it seriously since the student has not edited such recommendations out of his file after reading them. The transcript may be chosen by the student to show courses and grades or just courses taken.

To register, all a student has to do is fill out a two page form and pay the registration fee of $7.50. That includes five copies of the finished dossier to be used by the student as he or she sees fit. Additional dossiers cost $1.50 each.

Students may include or omit any information they wish to suit the job or school to which they are applying.

As an additional aid to students, the Placement Office is presently compiling the results of a questionnaire sent to alumni from the last six graduating classes to find out what they are doing and how their education helped them. The results will be published some time next fall.

Adirondack House is home for the college Placement Office, which offers help in job hunting for both undergraduates and alumni.

New promo film being shot: You're on candid camera

By AARON ABEND

The Golden Age of Hollywood has come and gone, but the movie mania lives on. Even Middlebury College is getting into the act. The New Film Company, run by Chris Knight, out of Boston, is currently producing a promotional film about Middlebury College to be sent to High Schools, alumni groups and others. Its purpose is to show what Middlebury is like to prospective students.

Knight was hired to make the film for $30,000. His idea is to do away with the traditional college promo movie (pictures of buildings, with a few students showing up here and there) and instead film a small group of professors and students as they go about their activities and classes. The film will be narrated entirely by the students and teachers Knight has interviewed and filmed.

Knight interviewed 50 or 60 students and selected articulate students about whom there was something unusual. Some professors were chosen through their involvement with these students, and more students chosen because the professors recommended them. Professors were interviewed at length, and occasionally filmed in class.

Knight's "selection process" is rather simple. Asst. Prof. David Rosenberg (Political Science) explained, "I was eating lunch in the Crest Room with several other people when Knight came in and introduced himself and explained what he was doing. I was on my way to a class and invited him along. He sat in like any other student."

Rosenberg recommended some students and professors Knight might talk to. Now Rosenberg and some of the people he recommended are stars of the new film.

Tom Ernst ('76) was in Paris last Spring when Knight, who was in Paris doing another film, and anticipating doing the Middlebury film, found him and introduced himself. When Tom came back to Midd in the fall, he met Knight and became one whom Knight follows around and films.

Mario Cooper ('77) was recommended by Rosenberg. Mario was working with the Sargent Shriver Presidential campaign in Boston when Knight contacted him. He filmed as Mario was organizing volunteers for work in the campaign.

Knight found Scott Blanchard ('77) through Professor Robert Pack (Am. Lit). Scott is an English major, and has been doing creative writing.

Fred Neuberger, Director of Admissions, says the film will be a valuable aid to the Admissions Office. Many prospective students who do not live in the northeast do not visit Middlebury, because, Neuberger says, "You have to go out of your way to see Middlebury. So many people have never seen what the campus is like."

He says he hopes the film will broaden Middlebury's reputation beyond its traditional, and inaccurate one of a language and skiing school, and show people everything else it has to offer.

The completed film will be twenty minutes long. Presently Knight has about nine hours of uncut film, which is described as "very good" by those who have seen it. He will be filming more in the spring, in order to capture Middlebury in all its seasons.

The College will hire a service to distribute the film, which is expected to be completed for use in the fall.

Rare Frost book found

A rare first edition variant of Robert Frost's first book, "A Boy's Will," discovered recently in the Frost Collection at Middlebury College, may be one of only two in existence.

Robert Buckeye, curator of the Abernethy and Frost Special Collections at Middlebury's Starr Library, announced the find. He said he located the rare variant among two other copies of the same edition when re-cataloging the Frost collection, which contains more than 300 volumes, most of them autographed, and some 2,800 other items of Frostiana, collected and presented to the College by Mrs. Corinne Tennyson Davis.

The curator said he noticed that one of Middlebury's first edition copies of "A Boy's Will," first published in 1913 by David Nutt, London, England, appeared to be different than any other known variants. Checking further Buckeye learned that it closely resembled a copy owned by Boston University, which claimed its edition was the only known one of its kind.

Although the two are very similar, Buckeye pointed out slight differences on the front brown cloth cover and in the arrangement of inside pages. He attributed this to hand assembling of unbound sheets of the book, purchased by a friend of Frost after Nutt's firm went into bankruptcy, and released in subsequent issues.

Buckeye calls the find an important addition to Middlebury's already outstanding Frost collection, which was organized while the poet was still livcvg. Frost, who lived nearby in Ripton, Vt., was associated with Middlebury's Bread Loaf School of English and Bread Loaf Writers' Conference for several summers.

Store profits benefit students

By JIM LABE

Some Middlebury students may occasionally gripe that prices at the College Store are too high—and it is true that the bookstore could offer students a discount on books. But such a move could conceivably raise the cost of tuition.

The College Store is owned and operated by Middlebury College. It employs seven people full time, and one part-time college student. James Ross, Business Manager, is technically in charge of the store.

"We make from 3% to 8% profit a year," said Carl Peabody, manager of the store. All of the profit goes to Middlebury College, and ultimately benefits students.

According to Peabody the store's profit margin is much less than any average commercial store. This is because it provides many extra services, such as an extensive and costly textbook operation.

Despite the high retail cost of textbooks to students, the store usually takes a monetary loss, or at best breaks even, on textbook sales. "The average textbook has a mark-up of 20%," Peabody said, but this is not profit to the store.

The cost of returning mounds of unsold textbooks, postage, overhead fees, and internal bookeeping costs combine to prevent the store from gaining anything.

Peabody said he is well satisfied with the store. He indicated that he would like to see it expand in size, especially if the student body grows in size.

Shoplifting, he said, was not a big problem, and the store's records indicate no measurable inventory loss. The bookstore does receive, however, from 300 to 500 bounced checks each year.

One thing Peabody said he would like to see is better customer relations. Students occasionally claim that the store is too businesslike and "inhuman." They criticize the store for not making any exceptions when a receipt is lost and for not yielding when a person is short a few cents.

Peabody welcomed the idea of a student advisory board to the bookstore. He said it would definitely make more communication possible.

Bookstores at some other colleges provide services which Middlebury's does not. Peabody commented on these:

Saturday hours: It is possible to open on Saturdays, but this would spread the staff thinner and services would go downhill. It would require more employees. The store is open on important weekends such as Homecoming or Graduation.

Sales: The store does have occasional sales. They do not have big sales because they are not a commercial operation. Big sales draw in the public and take away customers from competing businesses.

Student Charge Cards: Students could have a charge card whereby the bill goes to their parents. However, such a system would require a sophisticated accounting system and other credit-related problems.

Student Discounts: It would be possible for the store to give discounts to students. In this case, the store would not make a profit for the college. This could ultimately affect tuition. It would also require more employees and higher bookeeping costs.

Myhre honored with Puerto Rico trip

By JIM O'CONNELL

Ralph Myhre, Middlebury's Golf Course and Snow Bowl Manager, was honored at the Middlebury Winter Carnival skier's banquet on the occasion of his twenty-fifth carnival. Instead of watching another skier receive a trophy, however, Myhre was awarded a silver bowl by College Treasurer Carroll Rickert Jr.

The bowl was inscribed "In recognition of Ralph O. Myhre, for 25 years the mainstay of Middlebury College Carnival ski events."

When Myhre arrived at Middlebury, there were only two rope tows at the Snowbowl. There now are a chair lift, three pomalifts, the Starr Shelter, and a jump. The first year saw only a $5 price for a season ticket. But with the staff working hard on improvements, starting with the jump in 1948, the area expanded immensely—as did the cost of the season ticket, which now sells for $75.

A new trail—Kasper is currently being proposed. It will be built at some undetermined time in the future. Undetermined because there is not yet sufficient demand for it (perhaps skiers should say something about that). The trail would be a good intermediate trail, perhaps a little better than the current Youngman slope.

Myhre said that skiing took-off in the mid-1950's and that his constant aim has been to keep the Bowl as modern as possible. He is not personally involved with the ski team, but a major reason for the area's improvement has been so that the team will have a place to compete on quality trails. The ski team does have preference for training on the expert trails, but Myhre's "main concern is student skiing."

On a typical busy day there are around 50 people employed and in action at the Snow Bowl. Howard Kelton is the Director of Competition; Dwight Manning the Ski School Director; and Peter Burton heads the Ski Patrol. Myhre's major chore is organizing and coordinating the various activities when no major work is being contemplated.

Students can also receive instruction in addition to open skiing. The Ski School has been expanded from zero to 25 instructors.

Myhre is further involved with the Golf Course, where the first major improvement, the installation of another nine holes, is currently underway. The three year project—which uses people from the Snow Bowl, and thus saving training expenses—should be completed in another year, giving Middlebury a full 18-hole course.

Myhre began work at the Golf Course in 1964, and there are now seven permanent staff members with him. The course receives a lot of fall play, but relatively little in the spring because of exams and dampness. Myhre is now supervising the construction of drainage facilities to allow play on the course earlier in the season.

Myhre has been a Vermont resident all his life, and before working with the College, he ran a tourist business on Route 7, which he sold in 1960. He went full-time here in 1964 and says that "nobody has a better job, particularly in that I participate in both the sporting events I work on."

Ralph O. Myhre (left), manager of the college Snow Bowl, received a silver bowl filled with golf balls and a week's vacation with his wife in Puerto Rico from President Olin Robison.

photo by eric borg

"Skiing is now the number one recreational activity for students" Myhre said. Actual percentages can be debated, but at least 75 percent of Middlebury's students seem to utilize the Snowbowl. Dartmouth and Norwich have ski areas, but they are on a smaller scale than Middlebury's area which was started in 1940.

In expanding the facilities at the Snowbowl, Myhre has overseen quite a unique venture.

It is in tribute to this and his 25 diligent years of work that, on behalf of the College, President Robison presented Myhre and his wife Lee, who assists him at the Snow Bowl, with a gift certificate for one week trip of golfing at the Dorado Beach Hotel in Puerto Rico this spring.

Bristol camp seeks counselors

By TOM PLUMB
Program Director, Bristol Summer Camp

What can you do during the Summer and still spend the Summer in Vermont?

You can be a counselor at the Bristol Summer Camp. The Bristol Program is a summer day camp for boys and girls from the towns of Bristol, New Haven, and Monkton. It provides children of low-income families with the chance to go to camp free of charge.

The camp runs for six weeks during July and August from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., five days a week. Enrollment ranges from 35-60 kids, aged ten to fourteen.

The program is beautifully and simply designed as an "experience" for these children. It allows children in a mountain region to get together and have fun. It is a time when children learn to respect each other when playing together in a group. Generally, the program attempts to teach children how to live with others, and to give them an enjoyable experience.

A wide range of activities is offered in the program. Instructional and recreational swimming takes place at Mount Abraham Union High School as well as in the rivers in the area. In the Arts and Crafts section of the camp, the children have the opportunity to develop their talents in many mediums, ranging from sewing to painting.

They also learn how to work with wood, and make anything from birdhouses to elaborate boats. But outdoor activities are also an important part of the daily schedule, with time allowed for sports and games.

The staff of counselors is comprised of Middlebury College students. Three men and three women are provided housing in either Middlebury or Bristol. Planning for the daily activities is done nightly over dinner. Living in the community, the staff come to know many of the parents whose children are in the program.

One former counselor described his summer as a, "tremendously rewarding experience." Counselors and campers come to know each other as friends, teachers, students, playmates. Some of the campers even form that famous "first crush" on their counselors.

Friday trips are taken to such places as Granby Zoo and Park Safari Africain in Canada, Fort Ticonderoga, and Lake Dunmore. Camping trips go out every other week to Worth Mountain, Silver Lake, and the Adirondacks.

A perennial problem facing the program is staffing. In financial terms, the program may seem unattractive to prospective counselors. Counselors are provided room and board, and are paid at the end of the summer with the money from the treasury that has not been used.

Last year, each staff member was paid $300 for the summer. Persons who have served as staff are quick to emphasize, however, that the personal rewards are unlimited.

Application for counselorship usually begins in March. In addition to the obvious qualifications of an ability to work with children, the program is looking for at least one counselor who is a Water Safety Instructor. However, an ability to teach kids beginning swimming is easy to pick up.

Applications are available at the Proctor Information Desk or by contacting Tom Plumb at 388-2285 (days) or 388-6898 (nights).

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Midd's system for providing contraceptives to students both convenient and personal

By SUSAN GAREY

The Middlebury College system of providing contraception is convenient and personal.

On Tuesday afternoons from 1-3 pm Dr. Parton specifically sees women students for gynecological exams, and related problems such as contraception. On such afternoons, Parton can usually see between 10 and 15 students depending on how many women are making their first visit or are simply there for a renewal. The Infirmary suggested that if a student cannot see Dr. Parton Tuesday afternoons, he/she can see him on Wednesday mornings when the infirmary is usually not too busy. Dr. Parton schedules students in during his regular infirmary office hours from 9-12 noon, Monday through Friday if he's not too busy. However, during those times, people who are sick take priority.

On Tuesday afternoons, no appointment is necessary. Just walk in and sign a waiting list for that particular afternoon. Students are advised to arrive early as there is often a line. One student arrived at 2:30 one afternoon and was told she could not have an appointment with the doctor that day. Since it was an emergency, last minute need for a prescription renewal for the pill, and the student had been seeing Dr. Parton regularly, the nurse said it was possible for Dr. Parton to make out a prescription later that day and the student could pick it up the following morning. The student was told to be sure to come in for a gynecological exam within the next couple of weeks.

The infirmary has no exact figures on the number of women using these gynecological sessions or on the number of women who use contraceptives prescribed by Dr. Parton. According to one nurse, quite a number of women use physicians in town or Planned Parenthood. She said that they have personal reasons for preferring the services found in town rather than those provided by the College.

Dr. Parton will prescribe the pill and fit diaphragms. He will not insert I.U.D.'s. However, Planned Parenthood and a few doctors in town will insert I.U.D.'s. The Student Sex Information Service (SSIS) or the new SSIS booklet should be consulted for details about Planned Parenthood and physicians in town.

The infirmary also does testing for pregnancy and V.D. V.D. tests are done here and sent to the state lab in Burlington, free of charge. The infirmary makes appointments for pregnancy tests with Porter Hospital, and their results are obtained within 24 hours. There is a small lab fee for pregnancy tests at Porter Hospital.

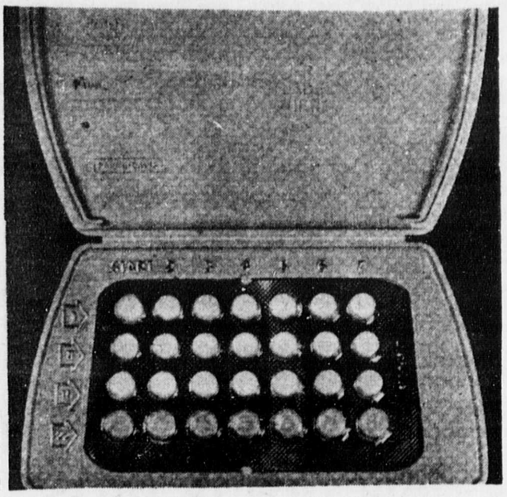
Dr. Parton sees each woman who comes in for prescription contraceptives on a one-to-one basis. Neither Dr. Parton nor the infirmary hold any general informational sessions. The only general information sessions held at Middlebury are done by SSIS (Student Sex Information Service). The SSIS sessions are usually oriented toward freshmen and held at the beginning of the semester.

SSIS carries non-prescription contraceptives. Their office in Hadley South Lobby is open from 7-9 pm, Monday through Thursdays. The names of student representatives are usually posted on the back of the bathroom doors.

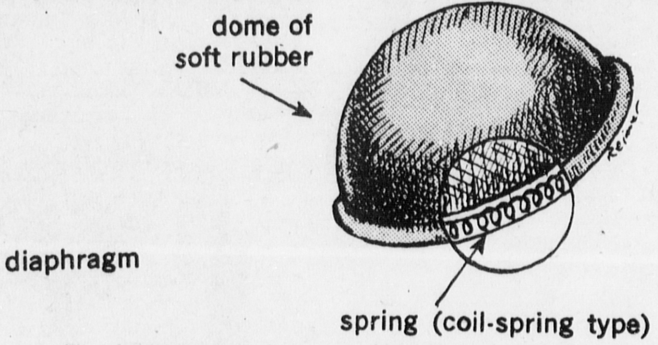
SSIS has also recently published a very informative handbook providing details on the college services and town services and more personal, sex-related information. These handbooks are available at the Information Desk in Proctor, the mail room, and the SSIS office in Hadley South Lobby.

THREE
TROJANS

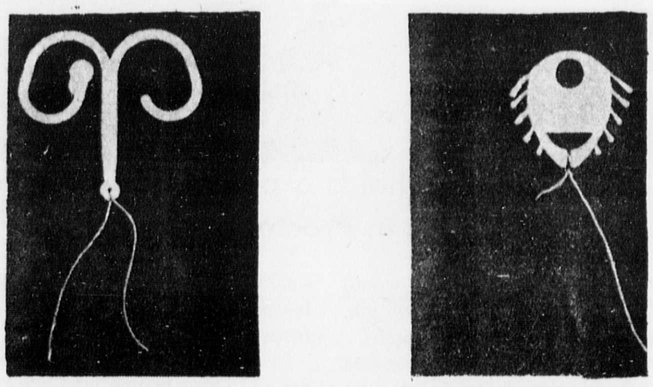
The condom is the only readily available contraceptive for men. When used correctly it is 85-90%effective, and when used in conjunction with spermicidal foam, cream or jelly, it is nearly 100% effective. It is cheap, available, and helps prevent VD. However, it interrupts spontaneity and there is some loss of sensation.



The birth-control pill, a hormonal prescription drug which prevents ovulation, is about 99.9%effective when properly administered. Its advantages are that there is no equipment, it makes the menstrual cycle more regular and lighter, and it relieves menstrual tension and cramps. However, women may forget to take it, and it may have some side-effects. Its medical risks are hotly debated, but most physicians agree that the medical risks of a normal pregnancy are greater than those of the pill.



The diaphragm is a plastic or rubber dome-shaped disk which fits over the cervix, and when used in conjunction with spermicidal cream or jelly, prevents or kills sperm trying to enter the cervical canal. A diaphragm must be fitted by a physician and used carefully and consistently. When properly used and accompanied by a spermicide , it is 90-98%effective. However it interrupts spontaneity and can dislodge.



The IUD (interuterine device) is a plastic, or occasionally metal loop or coil placed in the uterus by a doctor. How and why it works is not known for sure. It may prevent pregnancy by irritating the lining of the uterus or disrupting fertilization. It is 97.5-99%effective. However, only some IUDs are prescribed for women who have never given birth, and the Dalkon shield (above right), designed for women who have not given birth, has been connected with four deaths and 36 miscarriages.

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HELP- Pass baton across country

Middlebury is invited to participate in the Bicentennial Relay for Higher Education. Three thousand college students from five to six hundred schools are expected to join in the passing of a baton across the United States, starting from San Francisco to reach Philadelphia at about noon on July 4.

The relay is a gimick to focus attention on the financial plight of American higher education. During the two weeks it will take the baton to traverse the continent, the coordinating committee, based at Yale University, says it hopes to have business concerns launch a multi-media campaign with the message:

"At this moment men and women from five hundred colleges and universities are working together to carry the Baton of Learning across our nation. Higher Education helped make America what she is today. Give now to the college of your choice."

Middlebury is invited to send five or six students (about one carload) to represent the college. Each runner will do one mile, averaging about six minutes each. The coordinators will not be able to pay expenses, but will arrange for students to run legs as close to their homes or schools as possible.

College President Olin Robison must respond to the invitation by April 9 in order to guarantee involvement. Students seriously interested in participating should contact his office immediately.

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On-campus student jobs

You have to keep pestering

By SHARON RUDNICK

Middlebury College has a uniform policy which regulates the hiring of students for on-campus jobs—but the policy is never enforced. Roger Cole, Personnel Director, explained that his office was supposed to act as a clearing house for all jobs on campus.

Each student looking for a job is supposed to file an application with the Personnel Office. These applications would then be sent to each department offering work. In this way every student would get a fair chance at every job. But this is not often the case.

photo by peter culman

Steph Burchfield holds a precarious balance with some plates in Proctor.

Cole stresses that his office was set up primarily to fill full-time positions. In this area policy is strictly enforced, he said. But the Personnel Office does not enforce the policy governing part-time student jobs during the school year: "I haven't been as concerned that students get a crack at all jobs," Cole stated.

The school has no policy which limits the number of shifts a student can hold, or which limits the number of hours he can work. The pay for most jobs is minimum wage, $2.30 per hour, but the policy does include a provision for a 10 cent increase in pay for jobs that require special skill or experience.

These jobs include data processing, certain grading jobs, lab assistants and instructors, lifeguards, discussion leaders and headwaiters.

The authority to hire is held by the supervisor of each department. Because there is no enforced uniform policy, each department is free to determine its own hiring policy.

Through the grapevine

Joseph C. Doria, Assistant Director of Dining Halls, explained that the dining halls employ approximately 250 students, each working 2-10 hours per week. Fifty financial aid students are guaranteed jobs. "All the rest come by way of the grapevine," he stated.

The dining halls do not have a consistent hiring policy, Doria explained. The authority to hire is held exclusively by the head waiters of each shift. Each head waiter can set up his own hiring policy.

Doria explained that his office will step in only if they've had a complaint. Usually these complaints come from financial aid students who are not working the number of hours to which they are entitled. The office never receives complaints from other students about hiring discrimination in the dining halls.

Doria stated that his office has no objection to the number of shifts one student can work. The payroll is checked every two weeks for people with many hours, but no hours are taken from them.

The dining halls are not supposed to hire people who are not on the meal plan. This is considered a way for people to eat without paying board. Weeding out these applicants is the head waiter's responsibility, Doria explained.

All five head waiters in Proctor follow the same hiring policy. The head waiters gets a list of applicants in the beginning of the year. They give the more sought-after jobs—serving, dishroom, and floating—to people with seniority. Financial aid students are given next priority. The head waiters try to fill in the remaining shifts with people from the waiting list. "We try to see that everyone who wants a shift gets one, but it's hard because of scheduling," said one head waiter in Proctor.

Proctor hires pretty girls

Applicants who sign the waiting list state when they are available for work. But if a student happens to come in and a shift is open when he can work, the head waiter will bypass the waiting list and give the shift to him.

One head waiter emphasized that the people who keep coming back are most likely to get a shift. "We don't want to give shifts to people who won't work. People who don't pester us won't get a shift, whether they're on the list or not," she stated. Substituting is also a good way to get a shift.

Though most everyone at the head waiter's table agreed absolutely that Proctor hires only pretty girls, one head waiter said she felt that there was very little favoritism involved in hiring in Proctor. Head waiters have even stopped each other from getting positions for their friends, she said.

"I really do think that the hiring is pretty fair, especially if you show you want to get a shift. If that's favoritism, we're influenced by people who want to work," she stated.

There is no uniform hiring policy for Proctor and the SDU's. The headwaiters for each SDU set up the hiring policy for that unit. There are no strict guidelines. As long as only meal contract students get jobs, the head waiters have the freedom to hire.

Though he could explain the hiring policy for his particular unit, the head waiter from one SDU emphasized that the policy for the other two units, though similar, was not necessarily the same:

At the beginning of each year, the 2 head waiters for each SDU fill their shifts first with students who have worked previously and with financial aid students. As in Proctor, the remainder of the shifts are filled with other students who inquire.

Know the right people

Very few shifts change hands during the course of the year. The head waiter emphasized that the only sure way to get a job in the SDU's was to come in at the beginning of Freshman week. "It's hard to break in if you're not known around the dining halls; except at the beginning. Anyone can get in then," he stated.

Because there are so few jobs, the head waiter said he didn't think that there was any real need for an elaborate hiring system. "We keep a list, but, to be honest, it's very arbitrary," he said.

The head waiters agree absolutely — Proctor hires only pretty girls...

People from the waiting list are very seldom given jobs. Most often, people who eat in the dining hall and are known in the unit will get the job. "Once you get in as a 'known person' to the head waiters, you can get a good number of shifts," he explained.

The head waiter emphasized that it was not friends from classes or dorms, but friends made within the dining unit who would tend to get the jobs. "If a shift has to be filled in here and there, we'll almost always go to someone who has been working and who doesn't have a decent shift," he said. Because of this, "it can tend to get a little clubby."

"To get a shift (in the SDU's) after the beginning of the year, you have to be in the right place at the right time, and know the right people," this head waiter explained.

Its almost closed

Most students agree that the hiring of students for jobs in the dining hall does not always seem fair or objective. "I'd like to bus or something, but I can't get into it. It's almost closed," complained one student.

"Sure, you put your name on a list, but if you keep pestering them, they'll give you a shift before someone else on the list," complained another.

Students usually do not take these complaints to the proper channels. Doria stated that his office will act on all complaints. However, students have gone into his office to complain about incidents of discrimination.

photo by peter culman

Sally Paxton lifeguards.

Library

Charlotte Miller, circulation supervisor in the library, has been hiring students for the circulation and reserve area of the library since the death of the head librarian in September. She employs 28 students.

Each student who applies for work in the library signs a waiting list. Students on financial aid, who are guaranteed 13 hours of work per week, are hired first. Students from the waiting list fill the remainder of the shifts and are hired in the order in which their names are listed.

Miller is not required to have outside approval of her hiring choices, and was never informed to send inquiries to the Personnel Office. She emphasized that this policy may be changed by the new librarian.

Other student jobs are available on campus. These are work in the music library, Crest Room, Bandroom, Sunderland, and departmental jobs.

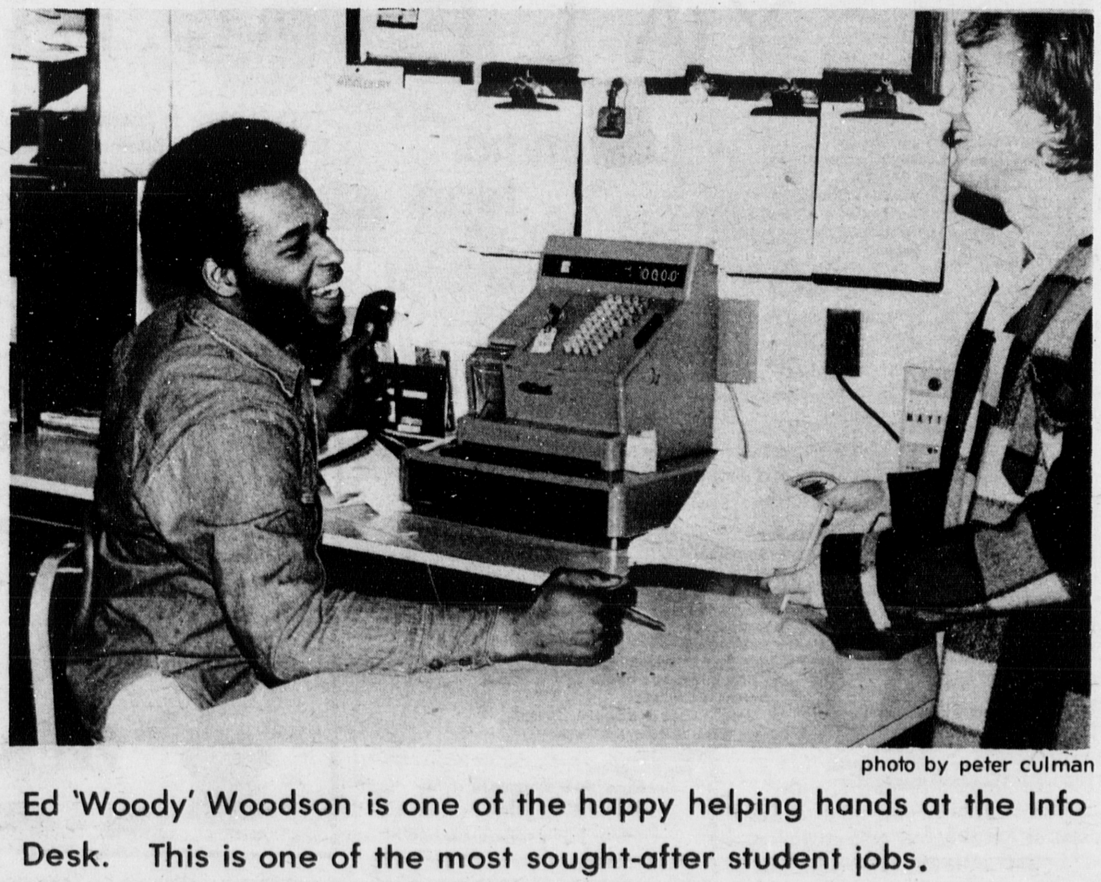
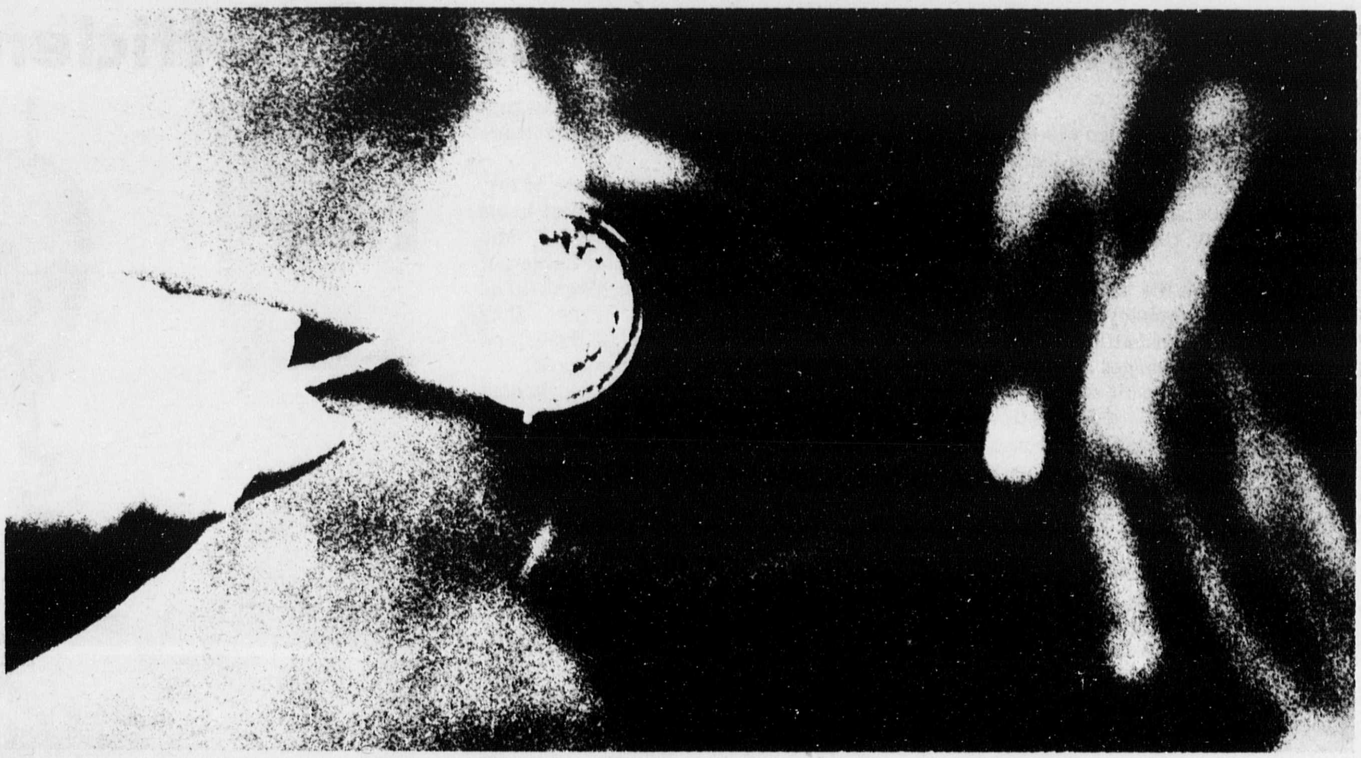


photo by peter culman

Ed 'Woody' Woodson is one of the happy helping hands at the Info Desk. This is one of the most sought-after student jobs.

Sucking narcotic nourishment

By JOHN RATHMAN



the middlebury campus

photo by eric lilfgren

It is no longer fashionable to suck narcotic nourishment out of a needle. There are safer oblivions: this nervous safety and oblivion have become the definition of drug use on this campus. Middlebury has never boasted a strong underground, traditional haunt for narcotics, but 'social' use of drugs (like social drinking) has been on a fairly steady increase.

Take away the radicals, searching enlightenment, trying somehow to salve the "lack of fulfillment" that was epidemic in the late sixties; they have no place here anymore. Average that increase and that decline, and we find that drug use is about the same now as before.

Dope has become bourgeoise. Cocaine supplants crystal speed, good psychominetics—brown mescaline and orange sunshine—are unheard of, replaced by twisted potions of strychnine and micro-dot. Jack Daniels outlasted Quaaludes, and Ms. deHaviland's "loving you . . . " edged "lizards on a windowpane" off the FM airwaves.

And, reader, you just went through the last paragraph of outdated slang, once forbidden jargon, with nary a shudder or chuckle. Drugs no longer mark the frontiers of our consciousness (leave that to Mahara-ji); the ethic connected with their use is no longer outside the accepted ethic of the student community. The "doors of perception" were opened, and most people chose to see the nostalgia of the fifties through them.

With the complacent acceptance of anodyne escape, there were two inevitable consequences: rise of drug prices, and a lessening of quality (the marxist view of the drug culture). Students have apparently more money, and are willing to spend it on the impossible pursuit of happiness. Good 'weed' runs between $40-$50, with schlock only some $15 cheaper (prices of course by the ounce, more or less). One student relates the story of, in '72, how he bought some "swamp weed" (?) for $20. It was the finest-assed stuff around, but the dealer **apologized** for charging more than $15.

So-called acid, so-called mescaline, and so-called cocaine, the list is endless, are all available in varying quantities, all about twice as expensive as the higher-quality stuff of four or seven years ago. But for a huge group of users, quality is not the important thing.

There is currently no respectable drug- counselling outlet either on campus or in town.

The information for this article was drawn from a random survey of just over 200 students, Proctor-eaters that were unfortunate enough to sit with the author during a boring meal. I didn't know most of them, so the awful effects of a chosen group are eliminated. A brief recap of the results shows that virtually everyone (92%) has tried marijuana at least once, and most continue to use it socially (74%). The chemical drugs were tried by some 35% at least once, and 10% are regular users.

It is to this 10% that I address the following results. These are the people who want to bring the ship in at low tide every time. Drugs are still social phenomena—man, I was so blown out last night, what about you? People claim to use more chemicals, a lot more, than actually goes down, to impress friends and influence strangers.

Drugs are a convenient excuse for incoherence, sex, and the use of more drugs. Consider the phenomenal rise of late in the use of alcohol. A frat party at midnight, and we come nearest the desired condition: imbecility—ordered and delivered fresh at your grocer's every morning.

In the late sixties/early seventies, the "lack of fulfillment" was given as the cause (by the office of the Dean of Students, at least) for the then-rising use of LSD and its companions. People hated the society and loved themselves; tripping was one way to temporarily shatter society and celebrate yourself.

LSD

LSD was synonimous with "Let's Screw Dick," and drugs identified you with the movement. Saintly debauchery, and everyone at least thought he had a purpose.

The **Amherst Student** ran an article that followed the modern sociological trend that assigns current drug use as the legacy of the dead era of political activism. The necessary disillusionment of that movement was accompanied by a demystification of the drug experience, leaving the guileless children of the seventies with a party and nothing to celebrate. The invisible gate was closed and no one wanted to reopen it.

All our damn sense of continuity has been drilled into us by a methodic education. I suggest that the drug experience is far more important in today's student society than ever before, that narcotic usage is again on the upswing after a five year's decline.

Those involved give various reasons for their own involvement in narcotics, still hinging on the sixties' ideal of escape, but now vaguely perverted into something less noble, if you call the machinations of the sixties noble.

We drink, smoke, eat, swallow, imbibe, or snort to become something that we are not when 'straight'. A sign in Hillcrest Dorm suggests "Don't Think, Drink." Society is no longer blinding in its drabness, now the user thinks it is he who is drab, and sees by what colored potions he can make himself more palatable.

In the '68-'71 confab of pickets and grass, students were operating from a feeling of strength. But the war was ended to get King Richard elected, and political activism faded—no, vanished. Students begin to consider that there is no easy route after graduation, decent jobs are improbable, the educations they receive are not a golden passport into the next society.

The legacy of the movement was a lack of faith in education, and the college experience (at least for these 10% of students) has become a four-year holiday at a farm of mediocrity. To heighten the holiday atmosphere, to 'perfect their besotment', they turn to narcotics in a new way.

The results of this new usage is disappointing. Stoned conversations, deprived of this feeling of strength become dilated, meaningless. The search for reality is ended; the seventies found reality, and now its students search repeatedly for escape.

New narcotic 'pastimes' are indulged in that more students own televisions, massive stereos, alcohol, tobacco; all these have burgeoned. One astute observer noted a decline in the use of chewing gum.

The deans still have the right to search any student's room at any time, dealing out of your room might not be too wise.

Speed (real speed, not white crosses and green and white tiny time capsules has vanished—it was too dangerous , a drug that focused you without mercy on the here-and-now, pushing every nerve to concentrate on the moment. People want a merciful escape, but are too wary to live out their wishes in heroin, laudanum, opium.

The state of the seventies: a safe escape from a safe society. 1984 is as close as '66 when the drug culture just began to be fashionalbe in the middle classes—and the trend now is to the vision and desert of soma.

Dean discusses drugs

From conversations with the Dean of Students—a synopsis of the attitudes she expressed:

1) Drug usage is tacitly condoned as long as there is no effect on the student's studies.

2) All drug problems handled by Dr. Parton are held in absolute confidence, even from the Dean's office.

3) The college will not provide a shelter from the law.

4) As long as a student's drug usage affects neither his fellow students, nor his studies, it doesn't concern the Dean's office.

5) When a student's drug usage begins to adversely affect others within the college society, the student will be asked to withdraw for medical reasons.

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Service shake-up has

The college incorporates 'cost-efficient' system to im

By JIM LABE

The maids' chatter which wakes you up early in the morning may be louder than ever in the upcoming months. "I don't know if I'm coming or going" and "It's all fouled up" may replace more pleasant conversation.

What many of the maids, and other College service employees, are upset about is the new "cost-efficient" schedule system and other changes made recently. The changes are a result of Middlebury's Business Offices' incorporation of recommendations made by a consulting firm hired by the College to examine its services.

The service shake-up has shifted some employees' hours from the normal 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. to schedules which begin at 4 a.m. or run from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.

The maids who replaced janitors in some buildings are expected to do the heavier tasks previously done by men. But the maids complain that they are being paid less than the men whom they replaced.

And most of these workers agree that when it snows, the staff is drastically over-worked—they complain of an "employee shortage."

Mixed Reactions

Reactions to the efficiency drive have been mixed. Some disgruntled workers claim that it's only been a waste of the College's money—while the College asserts that it has been the cause of an improved employee service here at Middlebury.

During the past summer and fall, the College and the management consulting firm, Bell Associates of Maryland, reviewed how the buildings on campus were cleaned. They told the janitors and maids under observation to do their job to the best of their ability and then kept track of the time it took them and made other observations.

Questions such as whether more or less help was needed, whether the best kinds of equipment were being used and whether there was a fair distribution of workload were also considered. The College also decided if what they originally wanted was being done, and what improvements could be made.

"We articulated what it was we wanted done in the buildings," said Dave Ginevan, Assistant Treasurer and Budget Director, "and that took the form of a schedule."

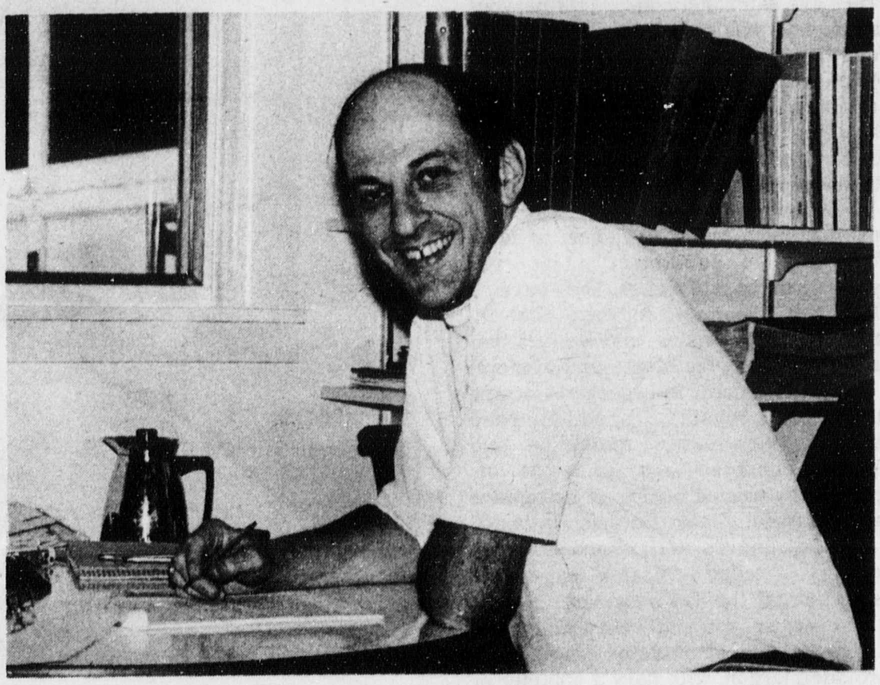
"It Doesn't Come out Right"

"These schedules will be instituted in all the buildings on campus by April 30," claimed George Whitney, the College Purchasing Agent and Director of Custodial Services. Both he and George Cummings, the Supervisor of Custodial Personnel, were responsible for drawing up the schedules.

So far, twelve schedules are being followed in Allen, Atwater-Davis, Munroe, Memorial Field House, McCullough, Starr, Painter, and most recently Hepburn. The schedules indicate specifically what each worker is expected to do and at what time he is supposed to do it.

"We're going to get cleaner buildings and we're going to get employees that eventually I think are going to be happy with it," said Ginevan. "They are really going to know what it is that's expected, and they are going to have the right kind of equipment and materials they need," he said.

Cliff Longley, a janitor at Middlebury for the past seven and a half years, disagrees. "I can't follow it—it doesn't come out right," he stated. He couldn't locate his schedule and said that he probably had lost it. It had him assigned to clean up McCullough gymnasium when there were groups in there—which makes it impossible to clean.



Dave Ginevan says we're going to get cleaner buildings and happier employees as a result of the new system.

Louise Bouger, a maid and employee at Brown Pool agreed with Longley. She has been with Middlebury for 18 years. Both she and Longley agreed that the old way was much better.

"Our old way was much better because we had our own way of doing things in a steady routine, but now everything is fouled up," said Bouger. It takes her four hours longer to vacuum clean than her schedule allots, and on some days she has not been able to eat lunch until 1:30 p.m. She tries to follow her schedule, but on many days finds it impossible.

Heavy Janitorial Work

Theodore Desrochers, the maid in Painter and Starr, is one maid who thinks the schedules are great. It works out well for her and she does not find it overburdening. "I find I'm getting much more done and now know exactly what I have to do," she said.

Mrs. Ryan, the maid in Allen, has been under a schedule for quite a while and is mostly pleased. She follows her schedule diligently but can't always keep up with it, and says that it does have flaws. She was pleased that under the new schedule, a buffing and waxing crew comes around to do the time-consuming hard work she previously had to do herself.

Dorothy Bouger and Marjorie Patterson, however, have just received schedules in Hepburn and are having trouble adjusting to them. Initially, they both feel "the old way" was better. They foresee much cleaner bathrooms and showers, but are not sure how all the heavy janitorial work will be done now that the janitor has been shifted to a different place.

Shifting Hours and People

One thing the College and consultants did in attempting to make things more efficient was to change the times that buildings would be cleaned. "We looked at it in terms of when is the best time to clean the buildings" said Ginevan. This has also caused controversy and disruption.

Longley worked in Munroe Hall for several years from 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., but it was decided that it would be more productive to clean the building from 4 a.m. to noon. "Classrooms could be cleaned when there was no heavy traffic—the early hours of the morning," explained Ginevan.

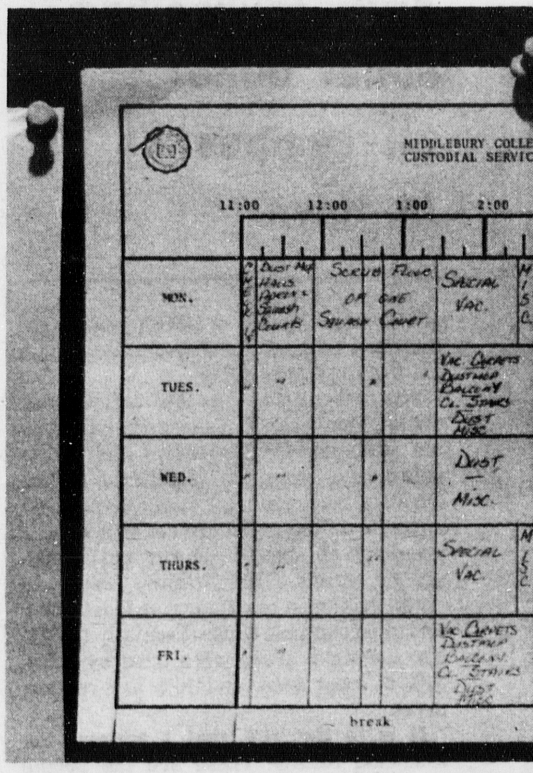
Longley was consequently given a choice: staying in Munroe at the new hours or be shifted to another building at his old hours. Altnough he tried the new hours for a while, it made him quite unhappy and he was moved to McCullough. He claims he got just as much done under his old system, if not more, as is being done now.

Oma Campoa was working full time from 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. in Wright Theatre. It was decided that his particular job would no longer be necessary because of a new method, and he had to be shifted. He now works from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. in Proctor, a job to which he agreed, and doesn't mind. Still, he says he feels that there is a need for the job he was doing at Wright Theatre.

There were also two maids in Kelly and Lang who worked five hours each, but they have been shifted elsewhere. One eight hour man now replaces them.

The pattern of shifting times and people, ,amu of whom have worked in the same place for many years, will be continuing in the name of improvement. However, it still remains to be determined whether or not this new system is actually working better than the old.

To some employees it seemed that the College was employing efficiency experts who, acting as merciless KGB-type



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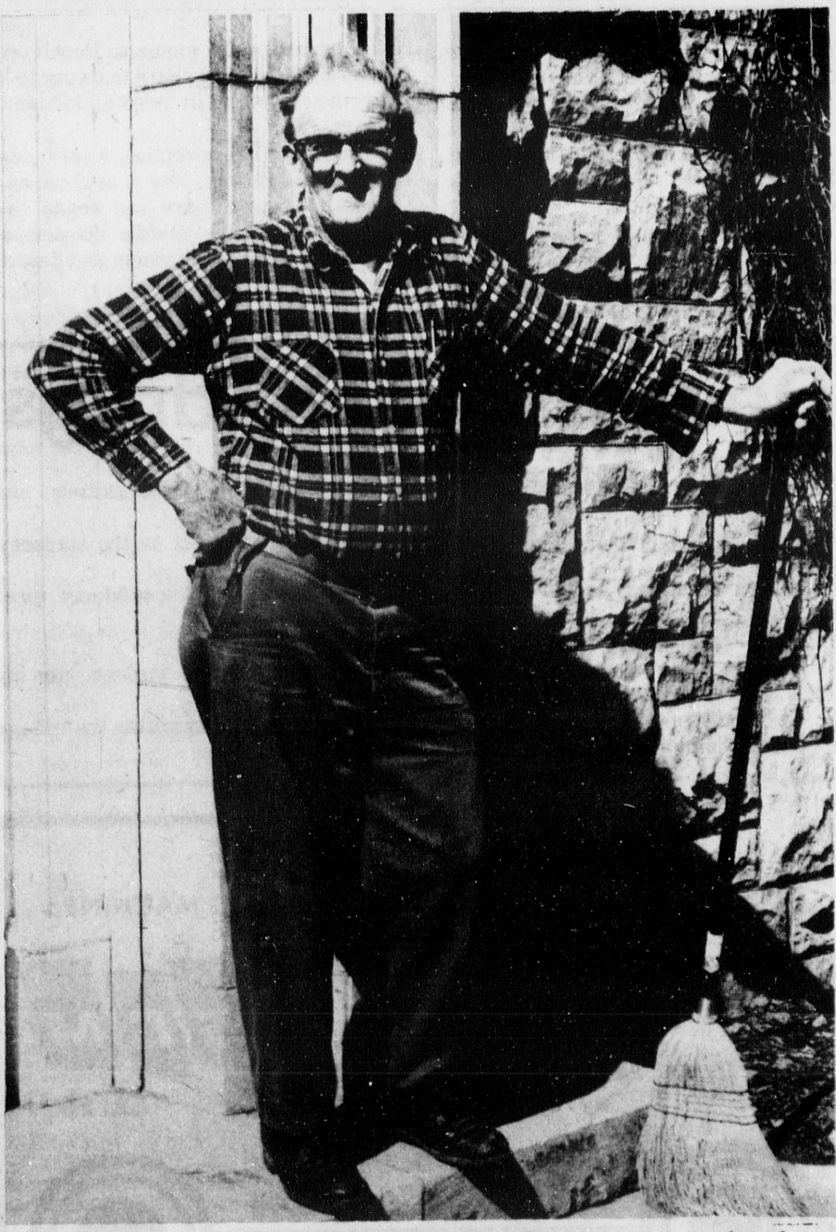
break

Here's an example of the new sc
say they find hard to follow and



Cliff Longley, a janitor at McCullough gym, says he has trouble following the new schedules.

s shifted and shafted

nprove the quality of its services while saving money

"spies" with stopwatches were attempting to save money by rapidly laying off employees. But this description was totally inaccurate.

Jobs Too Important to Lose

Ginevan stressed that no employees were fired or forced to change their hours. Those who were given new hours all agreed to them, and were given the choice of working their old hours at a different place. "No one has been forced to work a schedule. We have not been trying to get anyone to quit," Ginevan said.

One employee who wishes to remain unidentified said, however, that he felt forced to work a later shift and was a bit unhappy. He said he was worried that he might lose his job if he didn't agree. "A job is too important to lose these days," he said.

College President Olin Robison pointed out that whenever any person's job hours or job description is changed, there is bound to be some discontentment as a result. "If I was informed that my duties as President here had been changed," Robison said, "I'd be uptight. Anyone would be."

Robison indicated that the College has been doing its best to minimize employee discontentment resulting from the efficiency move. He emphasized that no employees are being fired.

Many workers who have left for one reason or another simply aren't being replaced. Ginevan and Whitney both claim they do not need replacements under the new system. There are currently 54 people on the custodial staff.

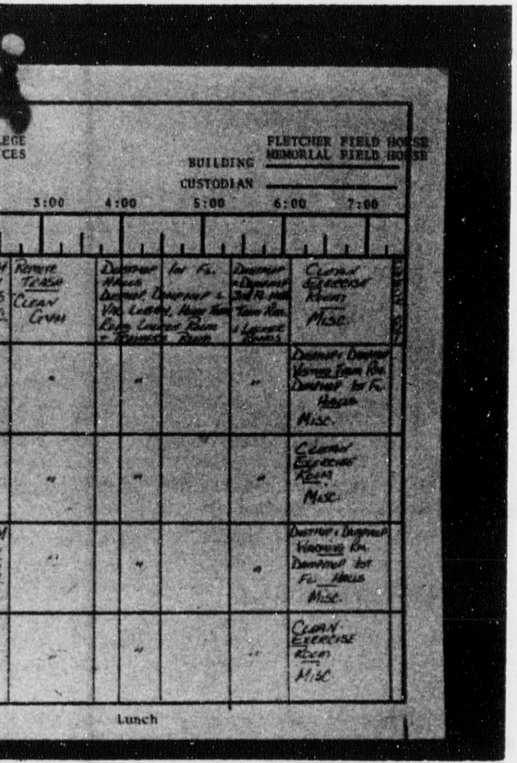
"An Employee Shortage"

Some workers perform a single chore throughout the College. There is a mopping, buffing, and waxing crew consisting of three men, for instance, that goes around to all the buildings doing only three specific jobs.

This, according to Cummings and Whitney, will give more time to the maids and janitors who previously had to do this work. In addition, the crews will become experts in the field since this is all that they will do.

One angry janitor who asks not be identified disagreed. He angrily said that it takes more time for a special crew to go around to the various dormitories than if each maid and janitor did his own dorm.

Longley is one janitor who is not able to complete his normal schedule because of what he sees as an "employee shortage." "I have to empty the trash at Hillcrest and work at Perkins House," he said—things he originally did not have to do. He claimed that when it snows the staff is drastically overworked. "I had to go over to the SDU's and shovel snow for almost a full day the other day," Longley added. This prevents him from doing his other work.



chedules which many employees
'not a as good as the old way.'

Louise Bouger is a maid at Brown Pool.

Cummings and Whitney admitted there might be a slight shortage right now. In the event of snow, however, they said everybody must help out.

"Our Wages are Lower"

In Hepburn, the old system of one janitor and a maid has been changed to two maids. Marjorie Patterson, one of the maids, said she now has to do a lot of heavy work previously reserved for the janitor, such as emptying trash cans.

"They expect us to do janitor's work," she said, "Yet our wages are much lower than a janitor's." She is not pleased with the current system.

Robison, however, said that the College does not discriminate in its employment policies. It may be true that some maids are being paid lower wages than janitors, Robison said, but this discrepancy is probably due to the fact that the janitors have been employed here longer than the maids—and on the basis of such seniority are entitled to a higher wage. According to Robison, large numbers of maids have only been employed in recent years, replacing janitors that left the College. Most janitors still employed by the College actually have been here longer than most of the maids.

There have been mixed reactions by some of the other departments affected by the efficiency drive.

One place where there has been improvement was in the food service department. Joseph Doria, Assistant Superintendent of the Dining Halls, indicated that things have been running much smoother and that a new schedule will help out a great deal.

Employees in both the SDU units and Proctor said that the consultants from Bell Associates helped out and made useful suggestions, without disturbing their work or hindering them.

Similarily, the new suggestions were greeted enthusiastically by the Crest Room. Some changes for the better have been noted, such as lines which move much faster.

The Buildings and Grounds Department was not quite as cheerful. Some carpenters and electricians did not like the idea of the management consultants telling them what would be more efficient. They said they felt that the consultants did not know their trade.

Painters employed by the College did not have much contact with them, but when they did, the suggestions were useful.

Whether the efficiency drive has been worth the expense and the time that has been committed to it remains to be proven.

Efficiency measures seem to be working well in some areas, but seem to have slowed down the employees' proper functioning in other areas. Such discrepancies remain to be corrected.

How Much Did it Cost?

Bringing in the consulting firm involved a considerable cost to the College. Ginevan said it was "very expensive as are all consulting firms" but declined to release the actual figure. Carrol Rikert, College Treasurer, also would make no comment as to the figure. He indicated that it was a cost incurred within a professional relationship,. just as if the college had hired a lawyer; and it should remain confidential.

One janitor, who also wishes to remain unidentified, said he had heard through "the grapevine" that the cost was in the neighborhood of $86,000. Rikert told the **Campus**, however, that this figure "bears no resemblance to the actual truth." But although he would not divulge the actual figure, Ginevan did admit that the fee paid was well over $42,000.

The decision to bring in the Bell Associates for consultation on the efficiency drive was made by James Ross, Business Manager, Ginevan, and Ben Emerson, the College Comptroller. They had frequent conversation with Carroll Rikert, who received final approval of the project by Dr. James Armstrong, the former president of the College. Bell Associates had previously worked in a similar capacity with Brown University and other colleges.

The purpose of hiring the firm, according to Ginevan was "to improve our own operations, and in so doing, to become more efficient and productive."

"Something We're Dedicated to Doing"

The idea of improving and making operations more efficient is not new. "The consulting firm helped us to do things we wanted to do, and have been trying to do, and is something we're dedicated to doing for years to come'' Ginevan added.

Bell Associates did not present a report. They served a purely advisory function, without making any specific recommendations or decisions — especially not on the firing or employing of people.

"They helped us a great deal in terms of pulling our thinking together," explained Ginevan, who worked with the consulting firm probably more than anyone else. "It was merely a matter of working with us, to implement things that we felt were needed to improve the work here," he said.

"The money we save by making our operation more efficient has more than paid for the cost," said Ginevan in reference to the Bell Associates fee. But, in the words of one janitor, "the money would be better if used for wallpaper."

photos by peter culman

Carpetmaster
Clarke
PROCTOR

Ken Williams is a janitor in Proctor.

Letters...

continued from p. 4

was denied.

FACT: The airconditioner was bought with Photo Club dues, not Student Activitie's Fees.

FACT: Hillel, along with many other organizations, receives much of its money from outside sources. The Activities Fee did not finance Hillel's purchase of books at the Bookstore.

FACT: African weekend did not cost $1100—it cost more!

These isolated emotionally-charged "facts'' were pulled randomly out of the Finance Committee's Portfolio of Student Organization's Budget Statements without any understanding or attempted understanding by the reporters.

Not only were the "facts'' misrepresented, but the whole tone of the article was condescending and suspicious. This prime example of sensationalist journalism whould have at best, appeared on the editorial page. It was neither thoroughly researched nor did the authors even attend a Finance Committee meeting.

FACT: The Finance Committee meetings have never met in closed session this year.

The two "reporters'' and anyone else who wishes to learn about the Finance Committee are always invited to attend our weekly meetings Thursday at 5:15 in SDU C Seminar. Also, all students are eligible to run for Finance Committee positions.

We believe that all Finance Committee decisions have reflected student interest. If anyone would like more information on the Finance Committee or has any legitimate complaints or suggestions, we always hope that they will see us

The Finance Committee
Peggy Daniel ('78)
Felix Batista ('77)
Jim Boulet ('77)
Keith Michl ('77)
Rick Osann ('77)
Paul Waterman ('76)
Tom Weeks ('78)
Ollie Maggard, Chairman ('77)

Perhaps it's the tone

To the Editor:

Perhaps it is the tone of Jim Labe's and Bill Badia's article, "Here's where your money goes,'' I find most puzzling. What sounds like a news story on the Finance Committee is written in a tone of such indignant outrage that one suspects that there must be something to be furious about. I find nothing.

Is one supposed to be shocked that a group of students decide how to spend the Students' Activities Fees? And who should rather make the decisions: the faculty or administration?

The suggestion which ends the article must be a joke. Following it, in 1977 WRMC could be allocated enough money to broadcast 24 hours a day and buy 15 new tape machines. In 1978, it could not be allocated enough to cover the depreciation on the new purchases, much less actually broadcast.

Indulging in hyperbole, it is a bit like suggesting that each taxpayer decide, each year, exactly how much of his income tax go to defense and how much to public works.

I find the list of presumably shocking expenditures equally underwhelming. If a little over one penny of my money went to pay a babysitter at a Russian dinner, I really do not mind. The Russian Club was only allotted $230 for the year.

And I would much prefer that a WRMC officer have a phone in his or her room than to have to answer a hall phone at four in the morning because something is wrong at the station that requires immediate attention.

In a large community with any semblance of self government, each member cannot logically participate in each decision. One occasionally must trust the good judgement of others.

The Finance Committee posts all its decisions in Proctor. Any student may attend the Finance Committee meetings if he's worried about what's happening to "his'' money. I doubt anyone would. There is really, believe it or not, nothing wrong with the current situation.

Barbara Kritchevsky ('77)

Sensationalistic journalism

To the Editor:

The sensationalistic journalism displayed in the March 11 story "Here's Where Your Money Goes'' was certainly inappropriate. I can only wonder as to the intended purpose. Mr. Labe and Mr. Badia may have some of the facts straight but what they imply, consciously or unconsciously, is most definitely incorrect.

The Student Sex Information Service (SSIS) does indeed use a portion of the funds allocated to them from the Student Activities Fee (**not** tuition) to buy contraceptives. This money is, however, payed back in full for redistribution as the Finance Committee sees fit.

Since the financial arrangements of all student activities are handled through the Student Activities Office, individual organizations are not allowed to transact any financial business without a specific request for funds.

When SSIS takes in money from the sale of contraceptives, it is returned to the Student Activities Office. Therefore, whenever it is necessary for the organization to purchase additional contraceptives, they must submit a new request for funds. Hence the finance Committee's approval of our request for $57.05.

SSIS has worked for an open and intelligent attitude toward sex. We make no value judgements, nor do we try to suggest appropriate lifestyles. Our intent is merely to stress the need for an informed and responsible attitude toward sex.

The above mentioned article can only have hindered our attempts. May I suggest that if Mr. Labe and Mr. Badia are attempting to polish their journalistic style for future use in the **National Inquirer**, they do so privately.

Gregory R. Moore ('76)
Student Sex Information Service

Seth, you're outstanding

To the Editor:

Aside from occasional vulgarity and overuse of simile and metaphor, Seth Steinzor's article about the primaries was outstanding (regardless of the total accuracy of his forecasts). It combined information with wit and gave some interesting predictions.

Unfortunately, however, the article uncovers a sad situation at Middlebury. That too few articles with a viewpoint are written by Midd students and too many by '74 graduates and **Campus** editors is a disgrace in a college that prides the independence and literary skill of its students.

Keith Trauner ('79)

The bell tolls for thee

To The Editor:

This week the bell tolls for thee. This bell signifies only the end of a round in which the **Campus** fared poorly.

But, a few more editions of the March 11 issue's ilk could put the **Campus** on the canvas in terms of respectability as a

continued on p. 16

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GESTALT WORKSHOP-a day of self-discovery
David Sokol
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Frosh in the Deanery

'Its too close to the bars'

By SARAH CHASE

This is the first and the last year that the Deanery, the brick dorm located next to the Lyon's Place will be used for student housing.

Next year the Deanery will be used as a guest house for visiting lecturers and faculty recruits.

In September twelve freshmen, all male, and one Junior Counselor lived there. Only five of the original twelve men and the J.C. are still living there. The fact that the dorm is isolated from the campus is one of the reasons that so many of its original residents have moved out.

The Deanery is "far from ideal as a location for freshmen," said Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students. The freshmen who have moved up on campus agree with Wonnacott, while those who still live there disagree. They preferred to stay when given the chance to move.

Jeffrey Shane '79 is one of those who has recently moved up to Battell. He prefers Battell to the Deanery, where he found that the limited amount of space and small number of people made it difficult to meet and make a lot of friends. It was "very easy to get into a helluva lot more trouble down there than on campus," said Shane. He said that this was because the Deanery is so close to the bars in town. He also said that, as he lived so close to the bars, he spent a lot more money. The nights, he said, turned into a "regular munch-out after drinking."

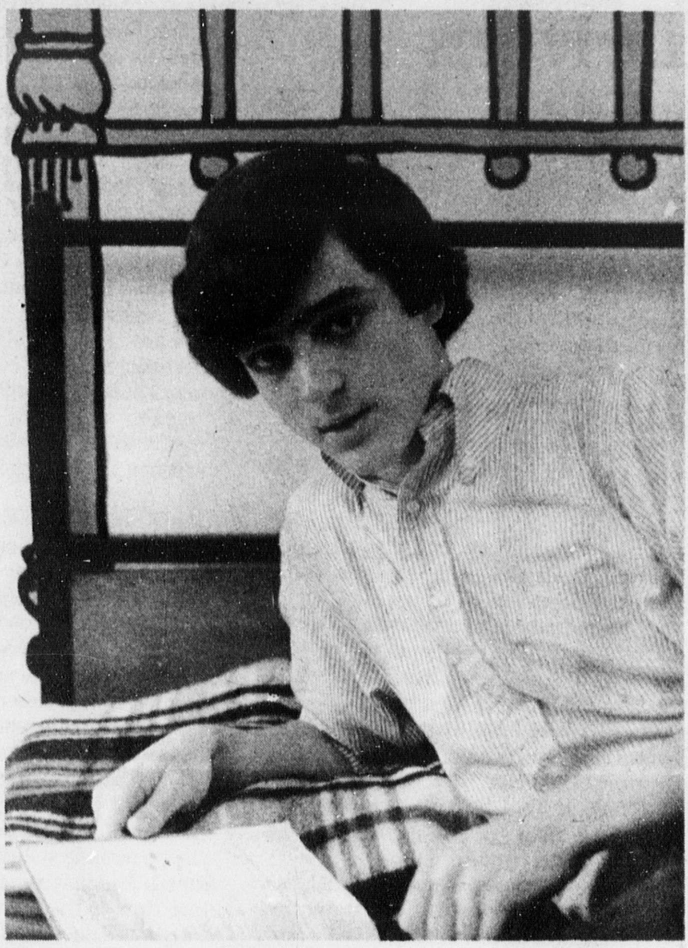
Now the Deanery could hardly be called the center of rowdy, drunken debauchery it used to be. It was lot louder before, when all twelve were living there, said Dave Spiro '79 a student who lives there. The five that are living there now are there because they enjoy the small community, non-dormitory style of living.

Everyone has a single room—rooms which were doubles or triples before. These singles are probably the biggest on campus. Dave stressed that it's now a different community: "they don't go out and get drunk every night, there are two meditators, and it's social life without messing up our minds."

The men at the Deanery rarely make it up the hill for breakfast in the morning, but they usually eat their other two meals on campus, preferring the quiet of the SDU's to the noise in Proctor.

The Deanery was first given to the college to be used as a place of residence for the Dean of Women. Dean Elizabeth Kelly lived there until Erica Wonnacott took over the position. Dean Wonnacott lived there during her first year as dean but then moved out. She found the deanery impractical for her young children and she wanted to live on a farm so she could have her cow and garden.

For the next two years, the Deanery was used as a German House. It was not a success in that capacity either. None of the more advanced upperclass German Students wanted to live that far from campus or be put in double rooms when they could have a single on campus. As there was a shortage of housing for freshmen men this year, the Deanery took on yet another short-lived title as a freshmen dormitory.



the middlebury campus photo by richard tarlov

John Berg is one of the unfortunate freshmen who got stuck in the off-campus Deanery.

News Briefs

Work overseas

Students who want to work in Great Britain, France, Germany or Ireland don't have to worry about all the red tape usually involved in finding a job abroad. Council on International Educational Exchange, (CIEE) the largest non-profit student travel organization in the U.S., will make all the arrangements so that students can work in any of these four countries.

Participants in CIEE's "Work in Britain" program get official permission to find a job anywhere in the British Isles for up to six months at any time of the year. Last year students on the program did everything from serving ale in a pub in a Yorkshire village to typing scripts in a London television studio.

In Ireland, Germany and France students work at summer jobs—usually in stores, hotels, restaurants or factories.

The program in Germany is free and includes a job placement by the ZAV (the German national employment service). For the program in Ireland, the fee is $10; in Great Britain, $25; in France, $25, or $85 if a job is prearranged by the Paris office of CIEE.

All past participants agree: there's no better way to get to know a country than to work and live there. With CIEE's work program, that's easy to do. Write for details and application forms to CIEE, Dept. J, at either 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017 or 236 North Santa Cruz, #314, Los Gatos, California 95030.

Experience India

The Youth Hostel Association of India, together with the University of Delhi, Air-India and INDRAMA—Division of SITA World Travel-India are organizing an International Youth Festival "Experience India '76" in Delhi, from July 23-28, 1976.

The land arrangements for a one-week core program start at $99.00 per person. A number of one weeker pre and post festival tours are also being offered.

"Experience India '76" provides an excellent opportunity for young participants from all over the world to meet and discover for themselves the splendid cultural and intellectual achievements of India. During the course of the festival there will be organized music concerts, dance recitals, drama performances, visits to educational institutions, discussions with student groups, meetings with Indian professors and intellectuals, academic credit for 50 hours of study by the College of Vocational Studies of Delhi University, Home-stay with Indian families and pre and post Experience tours to different parts of India.

To see the historic wonders of Delhi; the beauty of Kashmir; the monuments of Agra and Jaipur; in the west, the famous Ajanta and Ellora Caves; South to the temple towns of Madurai and Madras.

For further information contact the India Department, Air-India 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 or Mr. Avinash Anand, INDRAMA—Division of SITA World Travel-India, 527 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

Food Fair

Plans for the April 24 Food Fair and the election of co-chairmen were the primary concerns of the Political Forum in its March 8 meeting.

David Price ('77) and Faith Conlon ('78) were elected co-heads for terms lasting until September 1977.

The Food Fair will be held at the Knights of Columbus and Grange Halls in Middlebury and will include a keynote speaker, films, information booths, demonstrations, workshops and lunch. The Fair's emphasis will be on good nutrition and how it can be applied by all Addison County residents. Special concern will be given to the problems of young people and farmers.

The Food Fair has a tentative schedule, with events planned from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday. The keynote speech will be from 1 to 2 p.m., although a final decision on the speaker has yet to be made.

Films dealing with topics such as nutrition, farming, organic gardening and agribusiness will be shown at the Fair and hopefully on the College campus and in the community as well.

Workshops are scheduled from 2 to 5 p.m. Topics include "The Story of the Governor's Food Programs and Policies," "Nutrition" and "The Potential for Vermont Self-Sufficiency in Agriculture."

Samples of inexpensive, nutritional foods will also be a part of the Food Fair. Cooks are needed to prepare the food. Anyone interested in helping with the Food Fair is encouraged to call David Price (388-9313) or Faith Conlon (388-9478).

Study grants

Campus activities on population, sex education, availability of family planning, teenage sexuality, the status of women, and related issues are being supported by the Campus Action Program (CAP) of the Population Institute in Washington, D.C.

The program provides students with activity suggestions, planning assistance, resource materials, and in some cases, funds to cover project expenses. CAP includes projects aimed at population awareness and policy change on the campus and community level.

CAP currently deals with a broad range of issues: the interrelationships between population, food and the environment; development; pronatalism; sex education and counseling services; consumption of resources; life styles; and the status of women and fertility.

Students planning to do action projects for college credit should develop project outlines and arrange for credit. The Population Institute staff will be happy to help in this process. Students requesting funding from the Population Institute should write for a funding application.

Interested faculty members can participate in CAP as faculty liaisons. They help publicize the program, give campus-specific strategy assistance, and guide students in obtaining credit for action projects.

A brochure describing CAP is available from the Youth and Student Division, Population Institute, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

Internship grants

Internships offering grants up to $600 plus travel and research expenses are available from the Population Institute for students interested in working on population growth and environmental issues.

Students who participate in the Intern Program will work closely with state legislators and agencies in researching and analyzing population-related issues, policies and legislation.

While continuing to attend regular college or university courses, the intern will also spend part of each week (10-12 hours min.) with his/her sponsoring agency, meeting with other groups and individuals, doing needed research and writing and making periodic trips to the state capitol.

Each intern will arrange for academic credit for the internship with a faculty advisor.

Generally, internships run from September through May or June, but summer programs in selected states will be available. The program outline is flexible and alternative approaches to research of population policies will be considered. Project states will be selected in late spring on the basis of available placements. States currently under consideration include Vermont.

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Letters...

continued from p. 14

College medium. Seth Steinzor's article about the presidential preference primaries and Jim Labe's and Bill Badia's "student poll" particuliarly annoyed me.

In his two articles, Steinzor assigns several of the candidates nicknames. Reagan is either the "Guv" or "There Are No Tax Loopholes Ronnie." Carter is the "galloping peanut farmer." Udall is "Big Mo." Wallace is "The Alabama Steamroller."

Many of Steinzor's other observations are equally cynical and incisive. "Corrupt, brilliant young minds have devised Reagan's national campaign strategy. Humphrey "for some sick reason collects blue-collar votes so well." With the exception of Harris and Udall, the presidential candidates are all "barbarians." The remnants of the 1972 McGovern campaign are somehow a "glassy-eyed, feverish corpse."

There should be a distinction between news analysis, which I assume that Steinzor's articles are and editorial material, which I assume that they are not, since they do not appear on the editorial page.

Steinzor's articles are news analyses with editorial overtones. This status invalidates them as valid analytic material.

Ideally, the articles should have been totally **objective evaluations.**Failing this, they could have at least been balanced by articles whose perspective more closely resembled the slant of the page 4 editorial, "Are you worth a damn?" This editorial implicitly endorsed presidential candidate Sargent Shriver's challenge to voters not to be "too cynical."

Labe's and Badia's "student poll," occupying more than a quarter of page 7, was of absolutely no news value. The pair reported having surveyed 220 students in order to determine the College's "best professor" and 103 in order to determine the "best department." The survey's results and interpretations appear under the title, "Students rate Elder top prof."

The lead paragraph states, "John Elder, Asst. Prof. of English, was rated as the best Middlebury professor, and History was rated as the best department according to a student poll." The title and lead paragraph are completely misleading.

In order to infer the preferences of the entire student body from such small samples, one would have to take into consideration a multitude of variables, including the majors and classes of those being questioned.

Apparently the only criterion for the selection of the participants in this survey was their being in any of several dorms at the time that the pollsters were present.

In essence, the article is an apology written in acknowledgement of the poll's shortcomings. Labe and Badia admit that the poll cannot determine "in any conclusive way the popularity of professors, but is merely for general interest."

It is difficult for me to imagine anybody's being very interested in the opinions of several dozen students about whome nothing is known except that they attend Middlebury and spend some of their time in the dorms. This article was obviously intended to be filler. In the future, you might at least say something more innocuous when you have nothing to say.

Michael Marker ('79)

Exegesis of bible

To the Editor:

I was appalled when I read in the Campus article "Holocaust product of Christian psyche ?," March 11, Rev. Harter's exegesis of the biblical quotation from Paul the Apostle, "There is neither Greek nor Jew, man nor woman . . . You are all one in Christ."

The meaning given by the Reverend to this quotation is due either to a blatant misinterpretation of the Bible employed to support his own view, his misunderstanding the Scripture on which he was preaching, or a horrendous lack of application of what he advocates to what he does.

By the last possibility, I refer to Rev. Harter's statement in the next to last paragraph of the article, "We must show people when these texts are preached on that they were written in a certain historical context."

Rev. Harter pays no heed to the historical context of the quotation from Paul upon which he bases one of his arguments. Paul was addressing himself to baptized Christians in this quotation and was arguing for the abandonment of distinctions of Jew of Greek that were held previous to conversion.

This fact can be seen in the verse that precedes those verses quoted by Rev. Harter: "For all you have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ." (Gal. 3:27) As I am sure Rev. Harter knows, the early Christian Church was rent into factions of Christians according to their background before conversion. It was against this division that Paul argued and finally triumphed. (Acts 15:1-11)

This quotation has the same message for modern Christians as it did for those ancient Christians: That Christian unity should be a goal. If Rev. Harter sees anything inherent in this discussed question that threatens Judaism, I question his intellectual vision. It is the misinterpretation of the Bible that can be dangerous.

Paul Cody ('78)

Dissatisfaction

To the Editor:

I would like to express my dissatisfaction with Bob Carolla's coverage of the Rev. William Harter's speech given two weeks ago at the symposium on the Holocaust.

For the most part, Mr. Carolla has quoted Mr. Harter fairly accurately. However, by taking his statements out of context and by not developing Mr. Harter's train of thought through these statements, Mr. Carolla has failed to present accurately the major thesis of the speech, i.e. that Christian responsibility or anti-semitism and subsequently, the Holocaust, arises from a problem of exegesis.

Mr. Harter quoted several Bibical texts which have been used for anti-semitic purposes. Notably, Sal 3:23 and Math 21:43 have been interpreted by Christians to indicate a doctrine of Christian universalism and the absorption of Jewish traditions into a Christian tradition.

According to Mr. Harter, this Christian theme of universalism has been stripped of its theology to create a "secularized" universalism, which in turn has led to the rejection of Jews.

Rejection (and here I find Mr. Carolla's reporting to be slightly inaccurate) as is reflected in three ways: 1) displacement—literally from a country or home; 2) displacement by isolation in ghettoes, and 3) not the killing of Jews, but their assimilation by rejection of the Jewish traditions and religion and by encouraging conversion to Christianity.

Other New Testament texts cited by Mr. Harter were those referring to the pharisaic disputes. (Rom 2:28, Math 21:43, Math 23.) These texts, as pointed out by Mr. Harter, have been used to compare the "goodness" of Christians over and against the "badness" of the Jews.

But, if read carefully and in their historic context, it is obvious that these texts were not written for this purpose, but rather to draw attention to the shallowness and insincerity of the Pharisees and to emphasize that religion must come from within the individual.

It is, therefore, the exegesis of the N.T. which the Rev. Harter has indicated to be the basis of the Christian responsibility. Because of the knowledge that the N.T. has been interpreted in an antisemetic sense, intentionally or unintentionally, Christians have tended to "gloss over" the Holocaust and its consequences.

What is left for Christians to do now is to "develop a way of handlings the N.T. that will get us beyond what has been done in the past." This would include reading and interpreting the texts in their historical context. It must be remembered that the Pharisaic texts were in reference to an intra-Jewish controversy, they were not a device to contrast the "goodness" of Christianity and the "badness" of Judaism.

To do this we most "develop a more sophisticated exegesis" and if need be, "rewrite them (the texts) so that their insidious character is removed." Mr. Harter proposed the latter only if the problem of exegesis can't be resolved in any other way; only if this would insure that the tests were taken in the spirit given, and not as a tool to further the antisemetic designs of any class or political party.

It must be emphasized that Mr. Harter presented examples of how the N.T. has been interpreted to have an antisemetic bias. This is not to say that is does. It is now up to us to ensure that this problem of exegesis is surmounted.

Elizabeth Bornemann ('76)

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Energy will be a hot political issue

By BOB CAROLLA

"The subject of energy will be a hot political issue this year," said Scott Skinner on Saturday at an energy conference workshop.

Skinner a former organizer for Ralph Nader's "Raiders" and former director of the Vermont Public Research Institute Group (VPIRG) is a candidate for the United States Senate. He will run against Vermont Governor Thomas Salmon in the Democratic promary on September 14.

Skinner began his lecture by enumerating several basic facts about energy in New England. He noted first of all that energy sources in the region are definately scarce, and that because it is cold here, there is a greater need for heat — and energy — than in other parts of the country. He then said that we are presently dependent on petroleum as our source of energy and that, to his distress, the only alternative source being seriously considered by government policy-makers was nuclear power.

"Some people say we have no energy policy in this country," Skinner said, "But what they mean is that we have no rational policy. Our present policy is based on the expansion of nuclear power."

Besides the dangers which are associated with nuclear reactors, Skinner noted that "the cost of nuclear power plants have shot out of sight." The output of a nuclear plant is about $1000 per kilowatt, while the cost of a coal plant is $260 per kilowatt.

"We have to get away from the single-switch mentality," Skinner said, "And that means that we should use different sources of energy for different needs. We shouldn't reject an alternative just because it doesn't meet 100% of our needs."

But as long as the government's focus is on nuclear power, Skinner said that energy alternatives would go unproven. "An overwhelming amount of federal money will be going for research on nuclear power," Skinner explained, "and as long as it does, we'll never see a real effort to develop some of the promising alternatives which do exist."

Instead, Skinner would like to see the government shift its focus to solar power. "If we were to invest the amount of money that we do for nuclear energy into solar energy, I think we'd see that solar power would become more competive with the rising costs of nuclear power," Skinner said.

Skinner's experience with energy policy has been devoted to issues within Vermont and the New England region. "But the policy for New England is tied to the national policy," he said. He cited this as being one reason that he is running for the Senate.

"What makes environmental sense for New England makes economic sense as well," Skinner said, emphasizing that we need to be wary of alternatives which would tend to disrupt the economy of the region or nation. He indicated, however, that groups with vital interests in the economic system are the most adverse to making any changes at all within it.

"Traditionally, energy policy has been made by the utility companies," Skinner said. "They're the most powerful on the state level... they have offices throughout the state. But the oil companies most of all want to keep things the way they are, probably because there's more oil still in the ground than we're led to believe. The companies withhold information, and it's hard to make policy that way."

"Our largest banks have investments in these companies," Skinner continued, "And wherever there's a lot of money invested in something, there's a tremendous amount of money to protect that money."

Skinner said that he felt that he saw the government as needing to inform the people more clearly as to the energy alternatives available to them. Because of their lack of information, Skinner said, people are often lulled into accepting the government's focus on nuclear power. "People haven't been exposed to enough information to make a choice," he said.

At one time the alternative of nuclear power as an energy source was viewed as being a "cure-all" to the country's energy problems — and as a key to the country's future. Because of such idealism, Skinner said, "there is a psychological thing about nuclear power — a matter of prestige."

Ned Coffin of Enertech, Inc., Norwich, VT conducted the Energy Conference workshop on wind. More on pages 18,19, 20.

Low-energy homes require commitment, time, and energy

By NINA MEEK

Alex and Marilyn Webb, a young couple from Shelburne, Vermont, presented two workshops this Saturday on low energy, self-sufficient households.

Along with other innovative, energetic couples and individuals nation-wide (and particularly in New England), the Webbs are following a rising trend of minimizing household expenditures in energy, coupled with creative experimentation with new sources and systems which might provide more household energy in compensation.

The central topic of discussion was their own house, which they built three years ago in Shelburne. The talk focused on the alternative energy systems which they have since installed in their home.

The Webbs opened the workshop in a friendly and informal manner, and began by showing slides of their house in its various stages of construction. Instead of building the foundation and basic shell out of sheet rock and wood, the Webbs used large masonry blocks and a urethane insulation on the interior, providing the house with remarkably efficient insulation against Vermont's winter chill.

They allowed maximum window exposure to the south, and minimum northern exposure, thereby lessening heat loss (with the aid of the winter sun). They chose a sloing steel roof for its insulating efficiency, as well as its ability to effectively shed accumulations of snow.

The construction materials (such as pine, plaster, masonry materials, ect.) were purchased largely from local, small-scale industries. For heat, the Webbs installed both gas lines and wood stores, relying largely on the wood stoves year-round and using the gas as a reserve system (the exception being, Mrs. Webb added, that she cooks on the gas stove in the summer).

Basic construction of the house took six months, and when the shell was finished, Alex and Marilyn focused their energies on exploring alternate energy and energy-saving systems for the house.

Perhaps the most ingenious device that the Webbs installed is a disposal system called the Clivus toilet. A large, fiberglass tank which stores both septic and organic wastes, converts them into an oderless peat moss during storage in one's cellar, and provides both a toilet and dispose-all without the expense of running water.

The Clivus toilet would seem a model of efficiency in dealing with organic household wastes. Designed in Sweden, the Clivus toilet is now being marketed in this country, and is available for $1500. The tank is installed in one's cellar, and the "toilet" consists of a vertical chute leading from upstairs into the tank. Another chute leads directly from the kitchen counter, serving as an extra efficient dispose-all.

The entire system is odorless (it is ventilated as well), the end product is a high-grade fertilizer (peat), and water waste, septic storage, and plumbing hassles are eliminated. The Webbs agree that the Clivus toilet was perhaps their best investment.

The Webbs also invested in a windmill, the efficiency of which has been more of a problem. In order to store energy generated from a windmill, a bank of batteries is necessary—and these are expensive and very bulky. Maintenance of the windmill itself could prove to be troublesome if one did not have the technological background (Ned Coffin was quick to point this out) required to service the parts.

However, the Webbs stressed the point that the efficiency problem was very much their own limitations and mistakes, and not so much faulty equipment. The windmill, when running properly, provided a substantial amount of energy and energy savings.

The Webbs summed up by saying that perhaps the biggest expense they had encountered was that of time and energy; had the commitment not been an enthusiastic and voluntary one, they might never have experimented so extensively with alternate energy.

As they are becoming accustomed to, and constantly improving upon their home, the Webbs seem a fine example that hard, creative work in alternate energy is its own reward.

Just the Facts...

continued from page 5

unjustified.

The last few issues of the **Campus** have been exceptional. They have been well written, well edited, well produced, well edited and especially well edited. The students responsible should be commended for their performance, not maligned.

All I can say is, "Keep up the great job!"

Bob vonReiland

Editors' Reply:

Mr. vonReiland must be on drugs, or does not attend Middlebury College. It's certainly not our Middlebury **Campus** he's been reading.

If Mr. vonReiland wants to write letters like everyone else criticizing our performance, he is perfectly welcome to. But if he insists on sending us this mawkish garbage, he can go expletive delete himself.

Commentary...

continued from p. 5

anything?"

"Well if you want to speak in global rhetoric, what gives the Arabs the right to raise oil prices? It's just as much ours as theirs."

"The oil cartel is severely straining the underdeveloped nations who can't afford oil for fertilizer and basic needs. It even hurts lower class Americans. The law of supply and demand simply does not apply; oil prices have to be cut straight across the board, and if that means wasting a lot in the U.S. on unnecessary cars and luxuries, well, too bad. It's unavoidable."

"Sure, the country can't grow forever, but at least for now, we have to get everyone employed, even if it takes economic expansion."

"Basically, I sort of agree with you. We are too materialistic. But you see my stereo? Normally it costs $800, but I got it for $400, because if you know where to go, you should never have to pay retail price. So really, I don't think I'm all that materialistic."

"Know what happens when we send aid to India? They use it to make bombs!"

"Quite frankly, I don't see any way the world is going to avoid nuclear holocaust in the next thirty years. I just won't do any good to begin now with all these changes you're talking about."

"I don't kid myself. My own welfare is the number one priority."

There are not many hypocrites at this school. We're blatantly materialistic, don't see anything wrong with it, and often defend our way of life with the arguments just listed. To a great extent we seek personal identity through our material possessions, to the point of distress over everyone wearing blue jeans and flannel shirts.

So what are we supposed to do? Sell our cars and stereos and send the money to some "worthwhile organization?" Move out of our cozy houses and back into the dorms and eat institutional food? Well yes, that would be a good start.

The spirit of giving which would compel us to make such sacrifices voluntarily is exactly what a global community is all about. At this stage in history it is still difficult to grasp the logistical implications of a global community, but people are working at it. The least we can do is not resist their sincere efforts. Perhaps becoming hypocritical would be a big help.

We ought to realize that the greatest luxuries in the world are time for contemplation, and quiet surroundings in which to let one's imagination roam.

Can the world arise

In keynote address — Hayes calls for an Energy

By PETER GOULD

Dennis Hayes, national coordinator of Earth Day 1970 and currently with World Watch Institute, delivered the Keynote address at the Middlebury College Energy Conference, "Phoenix—Can the World Arise Out of its Own Ashes?"

His address entitled **An Energy Reformation**, spanned the broad range of topics concerning the current energy crisis. He at once noted the failure of government to provide adequate legislation, or even adequate thought, to the growing issues of conservation and energy efficiency, and then went on to discuss many of the energy sources available both at present and in the future, their advantages and disadvantages.

Hayes' credentials include: senior researcher at World Watch Institute, Director of the Illinois State Energy Office, and head of Environmental Action. He is currently Director of Environmental Policy Coordination Office, a department of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Failure of leaders

Hayes' introductory remarks focused on the failure of the leaders of the United States to understand and come to terms with the new and developing vocabulary of energy conservation. Sadly, he noted that this lack of enlightened leadership is a "growing trend" in a wide range of social issues. He observed that social changes, "in area after area where important problems are facing us as a society, the initiative (for change) has not come from Washington. It's come from the people."

Grass roots movements and small groups of enlightened citizenry have provided the impetus for the reformation of thought and subsequent changes in government public policy on a variety of issues. Vietnam, civil rights, and population control are three contemporary examples. "I think that it's likely that that will be the case with regard to the energy crisis as well. I hope that this is going to be the case because I don't see any real alternative," Hayes added.

Reduction of Reserves

America's critical resources of petroleum, natural gas and coal considered from 1970 to the present, reveal a number of interesting facts.

"In 1970, domestic oil production peaked out." We have reached and passed our limit for the refinement of all domestic petroleum and our production is now declining about "400,000 barrels a day every year since," according to Hayes.

Indications are that in 1974 domestic natural gas followed the same trend as oil in 1970.

The National Academy of Sciences and Geologic Survey have both "drastically reduced" their estimates of undiscovered oil and gas reserves in the continental U.S. Geologic survey's estimate was reduced in 1975 to about one quarter of what it had originally predicted.

Sacrifices for Coal

Hayes' experience with coal in Illinois has told him that there is enough coal under that Midwestern state to last "without U.S. economic growth" for 200 years "at least," he said, "it underlies about 80% of the farmland." "The simple fact is," he continued, "that you can't reclaim that farmland to anything approaching its current productivity after you've mined out the coal underneath it."

Perhaps the most important obstruction to coal mining in the United States is the problem of land reclamation, particularly farm land. Do we sacrifice food for energy? Hayes said some of the Illinois coal is so deep and so high in sulfur content that to mine it would require 9 energy units put in for every 10 received.

An Explosive Issue

He clearly indicated that this is too high a price to pay. The price of nuclear energy may be equally serious, if not more so.

Hayes quipped that nuclear fission was an "explosive issue," but then his voice took on a tone of immense gravity: "so even without accidents in our power plants, even without insoluble problems having to do with the storage of nuclear wastes, even without the thermal burdens and the massive capital requirements, the only way that we can do it (have nuclear power) is to share the technology with the world. And if that happens we're going to be living on an exceedingly dangerous planet."

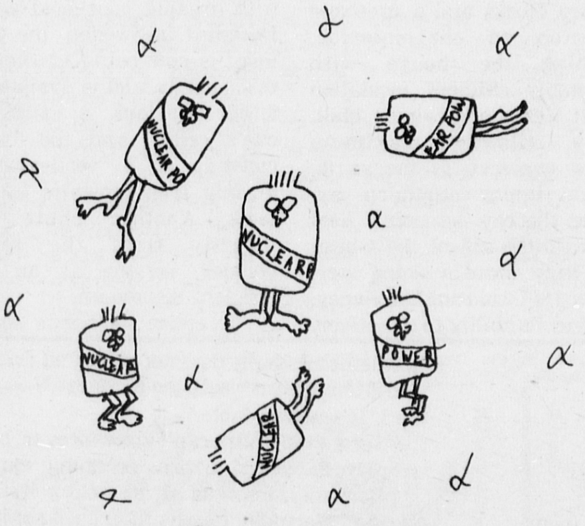
Fission vs. Fusion

He repeated the phrase, "exceedingly dangerous." Sharing nuclear technology led Hayes inevitably to the question of nuclear non-proliferation which he found closely linked to the problems of nuclear energy.

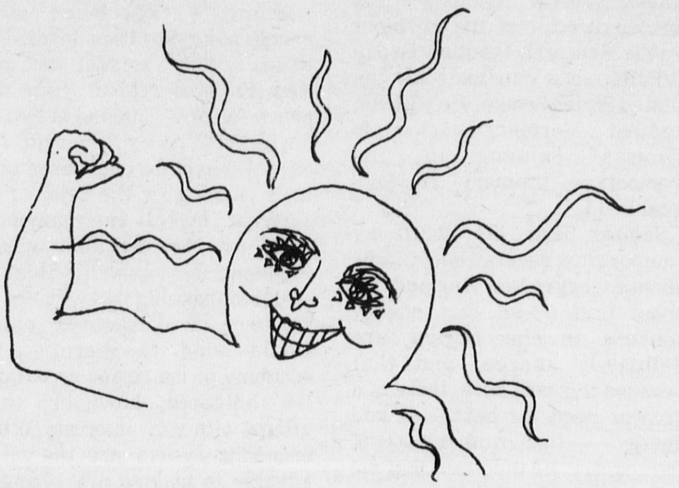
The SALT talks, in his opinion, have been a "complete failure" because they have prevented neither the proliferation of nuclear weapons nor their production. The facts that 1) the United States and Russia both produce Hydrogen boms at the rate of about 3 per day and 2), the combined stock piles are equivalent to 20 billion tons of T.N.T, enough dynamite to destroy nearly "all human and higher mammalian life on the planet," seem to support his opinion.

The international politics of the United States and Russia leave little choice for developing nations to adopt nuclear armaments. Because of the failure of either country to agree to defend non-nuclear nations from nations which already have strategic nuclear capabilities, the U.S. and Russia are providing no option but for non-nuclear nations to develop nuclear weapons.

Hayes discussed nuclear fusion, which differs from nuclear fission in that here atomic nuclei are being "fused" into a nucleus of a heavier mass, and the resultant loss of their combined mass is converted into energy.



In fission, atoms are being split in half, and a part of the mass is converted into energy. Nuclear fission is the principle behind the atomic bomb; fusion is that of the Hydrogen bomb and the sun.



Hayes called fusion, "probably the most expensive of the energy forces," "dreadfully radioactive," and "thermally inefficient...80% of all the energy that's generated will have to be cast off as waste heat." Further, fusion plants are "terribly vulnerable" because of their size and need for centralization of market, as well as adequate policing mechanisms.

Solar Power Conservation

From the "sun in the machine" Hayes turned to the sun in the sky, solar power. He described it as "the long term best hope," but conceded solar power is "a fairly long off prospect" for large scale implementation. On a small scale, it's "the sort of stuff you use to heat your home, to heat your water," Hayes said.

"There's no excuse for any building being built anywhere in this country today that doesn't employ at least a passive solar collector. It's inexcusable from a moral standpoint and an economic standpoint not to move to solar," he said.

Although he gave no further details, the tone of his statement indicated that solar energy may be the best means for the individual in search of alternate energy sources to utilize in terms of production of energy. But there is another equally important side to the energy crisis. That side is conservation.

The Power of Conservation

Dennis Hayes asked, "What can we cut out of a current energy budget, thus freeing up new energy that we can use for other sorts of things?" On a national scale he called for greater efficiency in industry, transportation, and energy consumption in the home.

Being more efficient we could, "derive twice as much work out of the current level of fuel consumption...a study that I recently made over the course of the last six months suggests that by using the most conservative measures that one could apply to energy conservation and the most conservative definitions of waste, this country now derives no useful value whatsoever for more than half of the fossil fuels that we consume," he said.

A conservation program on this scale would involve massive transfusions and infusions of capital, and reallocation of funds from present industrial processes to ones whose goal would be higher efficiency and energy conservation.

Project Impossible

Project Independence, a Ford Administration bill aimed at United States energy independence over the course of the next ten years, calls for one trillion dollars in capital, an amount which is three fourths of all available investment capital between now and 1985.

Thus, conservation on a national scale and Project Independence are impossible to accomplish simultaneously in terms of capital expenditure. Furthermore, 80% of Project Independence's resources are designated to build new energy facilities, as opposed to the improvement of facilities already in operation.

In order to combat the "unlikelyhood of government making the right decisions," Hayes suggests working for conservation at the state and local levels, and particuiarly individual levels.

"I think that an awful lot of people are for a very good reason losing confidence in the economic

continued on p. 19

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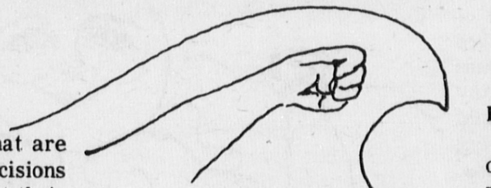


continued from p. 18

and political structures that are currently making the decisions that most profoundly affect their lives. I think what it really comes down to is self defense. People are scared to death about crime in the streets and what do they do, they start packing guns...people are scared about supplies of food and so we do have these gardens springing up on every unused square foot of urban and suburban land. People are scared about energy and increasingly they are adjusting,'' Hayes said.

"Let the Bastards Freeze''

He cited rapidly rising small car sales and independent regional energy production as examples of this adjustment, but added that absolute regional energy production is unwanted(and even impossible) in our society because of regional animosities which would ensue.

"Bumper stickers in Louisiana say 'let the bastards freeze in the dark.' You know who they're talking about, don't you?' Hayes asked the audience. He found the most "helpful thing that could happen in America'' is a developing trend toward at least partial energy independence. "Some energy you produce yourselves some you will have to buy,'' he said.

This important development will bring us out of the shadow of "large institutions that don't hold your best interests as being their paramount concern,'' such as the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and into the light of day.

In summing up, Hayes defined "energy reformation'' saying that this "moving away from a society that an increasing portion of its population is beginning to view as being just too big, too vulnerable, and into one that is smaller, and more concerned, and has a human face.''

Energy independence involves a reformation of individual ideals and goals and, more importantly, a change in methods of energy productions and conservation.

Tidal energy can be harnessed as alternative

By KATIE LANGE

Tides in excess of fifteen feet can be harnessed to provide one alternative solution to the energy crisis. According to E. Von Walsum, "total potential of tidal energy is limited, yet it can be very effective in the areas where it is available.''

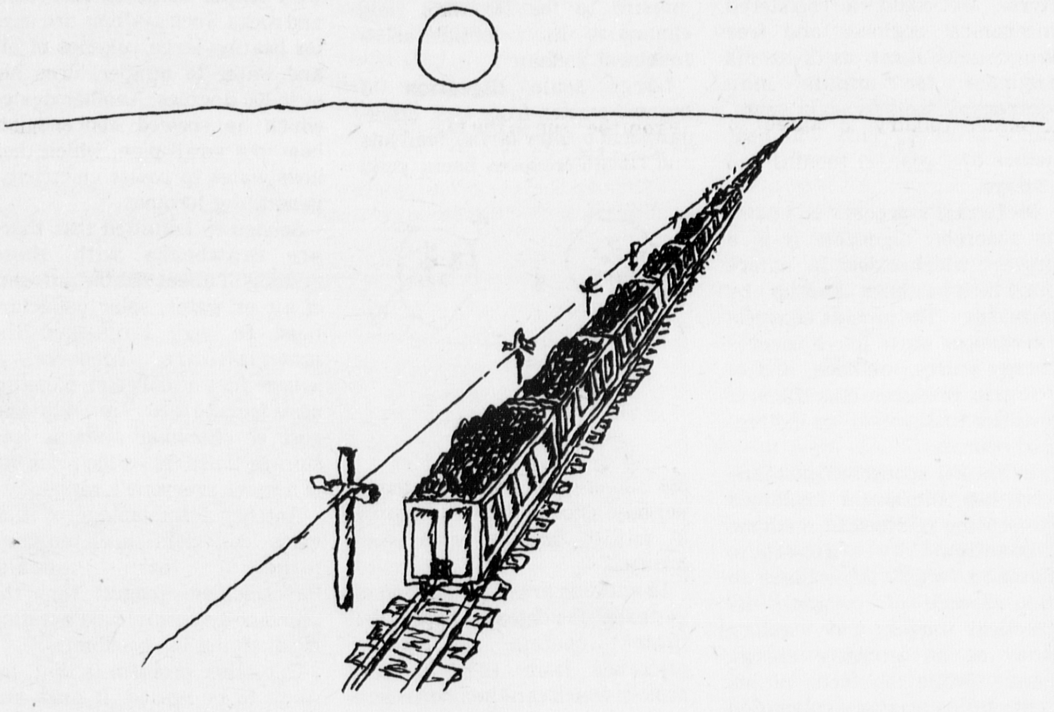
Van Walsum is a civil engineer for Tidal Power Consultants, a firm currently studying the feasibility of harnessing energy from the extreme tides in the Bay of Fundy.

After constructing a walled-off basin, a combination of pumping and the cyclical rising and falling of the tides creates different water levels. Using this "head,'' turbines can generate energy as sea-water flows from one level to the other.

Van Walsum admitted that there were some ecological considerations to such projects. The dams would change water levels and raise water temperatures. In the northern flats of the Bay of Fundy, such changes would destroy the feeding places of sea-birds. In its planning, the firm is working out other possible ecological effects of construction.

Other problems include the cost of construction and the salt corrosion. LaRance, an installation in France, has solved these problems and is technically very successful, although it is not yet economically profitable, Van Walsum said.

Besides the Bay of Fundy, other possible locations for tidal energy installations in North America are in Alaska and Northern Quebec.



Nuclear power Panacea or precursor?

By DENISE SCHLENER

Is nuclear power a panacea for our energy demands, or the precursor to a totalitarian state? These were just two of the questions posed to the panel at the nuclear power debate held Friday night, March 19, as part of Environmental Quality's energy conference.

The panel was composed of seven members representing a wide range of fields. Whitney Bluestein, Director of the Vermont Public Interest Research Group (VPIRG), Larry Gay, a physical chemist from Marlboro, Vermont, and Marc Reisner of the Natural Resources Defense Council represented the opposition to nuclear power. Gilbert Brown of the University of Lowell's Department of Nuclear Engineering, James Griffen, President of Vermont Yankee Power Corporation, and Marc Goldsmith, President of Energy Research Group in Lowell, Mass. were the proponents of nuclear power in the debate.

Irvin Bupp, of the Harvard Business School, a self-declared moderate was also present. Middlebury Professor Patrick Cooney (Physics) held the precarious position of moderator for the oftentimes heated debate.

Each participant presented a five to seven minute statement of his views in support of his particular position. Although similar issues were raised by both sides, the treatment of them and their degree of importance, created the source of conflict between the pro and con sides. This was especially true with the issues of alternative energy sources, the risk involved in nuclear power, and the economics of nuclear power—specifically the spiraling costs of it.

The proponents of nuclear power generally downplayed the risks and the feasibility of developing other energy sources to meet our requirements in the future. It was pointed out that there have been no accidents involving the deaths of workers in the nuclear power industry, whereas other energy-producing industries cannot claim the same record.

The opponents argued that the potential risks in nuclear power are too great for it to be considered. They conceded that even though the risks of an accident may be small, the possibility of killing thousands of people and making an area the size of Vermont or Pennsylvania unsuitable for habitation for an indefinite length of time makes nuclear power an unfeasible source of power. They stressed the need for development of other energy sources, such as wind and solar power, that utilize "safe'' technologies.

Cooney then posed questions to the panel dealing with issues raised by the panel in their opening statements.

The first question dealt with the pollution created by nuclear power plants versus other sources of energy. This digressed into a discussion of plutonium and its safety—and once again the question was raised whether or not the risks of nuclear power are worth taking.

Later questions and discussion considered the inefficiency of nuclear energy as a fuel source, the conservation of energy, and the proliferation of nuclear power throughout the world. Both sides presented impressive facts and figures. While, it is true for example, that our energy consumption in 1955 was half of what it is today, the consequences of reducing our energy consumption to this level nevertheless could be disastrous for our present economic system.

The question and answer period that followed the debate became virtually a battle between the pro-forces and several students in the audience. Several major points that had been avoided in the group's discussion were brought to the attention of the panel.

The audience's questions largely dealt with the ethics of nuclear power, our life styles, and the implications that nuclear power might have been on a worldwide basis. Many of the questions seemed to be based on emotion rather fact, with several students denouncing our estravagant, materialistic life styles as the real cause of our demand for more energy.

Goldsmith, who was the leading spokesman for the pro side, responded that changing ethical life styles will not bail us out of an energy crisis immediately.

Questions dealing with the implications of nuclear power within this country were then brought up. Could the necessity for stringent controls and laws controlling dangerous nuclear materials and plants possibly lead to a police state? The discussion of the question ended unresolved.

Energy problem can get worse

By NAOMI ALMELEH

The closing event of the Middlebury College Energy Conference was a lecture by Dr. Norm Faramelli of the New Industrial Mission, on the ethical considerations of energy consumption.

Faramelli, formally an energy engineer, is convinced that unless ethical ramifications are explored along with the technical concerns, "the energy problem can and will get worse.''

Explaining that the energy situation is "not a crisis,'' because the problem is sustained year after year, Faramelli offered the following ethical criteria in evaluating possible energy solutions.

—Environmental impact: Care and respect for the natural order.

—Social Justice: Equitable sharing of burden and benefits.

—Potentiality for human failings and fallibilities: Safeguards against error or misuse.

—Centralization or decentralization: The protection of freedoms.

Faramelli divided the attacks on the energy problem into three categories, each of which must be measured against these ethical questions.

Fossil fuels, hydroelectric power, and nuclear power are conventional energy sources, each with specific disadvantages. Oil and gas production deplete the environment, are unequally distributed, and pollute. Both fossil fuel and hydroelectric power are limited resources, while nuclear energy produces thermal pollution, creates hazardous radioactive wastes, and has serious implications as a weapon. Consideration must be given to eliminating the harmful effects, Faramelli said, in addition to lowering the consumption of these types of energy.

Even if a "perfect'' energy source were made available, (one which was cheap, unlimited, and without an adverse environmental impact) one question remains: "What are we using energy for?'' Faramelli suggested that if we had such a source, but not the wisdom to use it properly, we'd probably stage a "war on darkness,'' using power for neon signs rather than in helping to feed hungry people.

Phrasing the underlying ethical question as, "How does our energy consumption relate to our understanding of the good live?,'' Faramelli maintained that the technological answer alone cannot solve the energy problem—and that there must be an ethical responsibility.

More on the Energy Conference

on pages 17,20,21.

Biosphere energy pollution causes cancer in humans

By CAROL HUBREGSEN

Wallace Stickney, Director of the Environmental Policy Coordination Office for the Environmental Protection Agency in in Boston, lectured Friday on "The Impact of Energy Use Upon the Biosphere." Issues of pollution such as a cancer-pollution link, monitoring mechanics, current violations, short term and long range solutions, and alternative fuel supplies were among the topics discussed by Stickney.

Cancer is currently the number-two cause of death in the United States, a fact which Stickney attributed to pollution. Citing various statistics, he indicated that the rate of cancer deaths "has increased almost directly proportional to the number of pollutants emitted."

Effects on health, however, may not be limited to such drastic or obvious consequences as cancer or other lung disorders. According to Stickney many people have thought that the humanbody has a threshold up to which it may absorb pollutants without harm. But more subtle kinds of damage occuring below that threshold may not have surfaced yet.

To determine air pollution's effects on the environment, there has to be a way to determine the presence and then degree of the pollutant itself. "We are just now getting decent monitoring programs going," said Stickney.

Most of these programs, which are data based operations, are state-run, although subject to regular EPA check-ups.

Most monitoring stations are permanent; however, portable labs are used in special instances, such as in determining the advisability of building a highway in a particular area. Stickney's long-term goal is to establish a monitoring system capable of providing enough feedback to get an overview of an entire state or region.

There are monitoring problems, however, which environmentalists encounter in such fields as water pollution. Stickney cited the example of heat discharges by a nuclear power plant into a lake. The amount of water needed for the cooling process in such plants is tremendous, and there is a 60% heat output which goes into the water. This is legal as long as the operations of the plant can prove that there is no damage to existing levels of fish life. Otherwise, the company must install a cooling system.

Monitoring the effects of heat on a lake's fish life is not easy, however, as it is very difficult to find and study a representative sampling of fish life in any body of water. In New England, only two nuclear power plants have cooling towers: the Vermont Yankee plant and the installation at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Stickney then went on to cite various pollution violations. In New England there were 23 industry air violations, with 22 companies exceeding the legal limit for monoxide discharges and one the limit for sulfur oxides. Stickney also noted that every monitoring station in New England registers an oxide violation. There is a correlation between this standard and the movement of air currents from areas with a high concentration of motor vehicles.

Many of oxide-laden air masses come from outside New England, Stickney said. Outside pollution merely reemphasizes the need for nationwide controls, he continued, saying "perhaps even international (controls are needed) since local standards just aren't enough."

Stickney felt some progress is being made in the area of alternate fuel sources. President Ford's energy message this year asked for the construction of at least 100 nuclear power plants within the next ten to twelve years, with funding allocations for nuclear research totalling 1.2 billion dollars, and another 116 million for solar energy research.

Stickney, however, forsees new problems. At the present rate of construction, nuclear reactors will use up the available uranium supply by the year 2000. And any conversion from oil to coal would mean four times the current amount of particle emissions, with only one quarter of the hydrocarbons on the plus side.

Alternatives in transportation and energy output are not the only issues which must be faced, Stickney also said. He expressed a great deal of concern for the significant number of workers whose jobs are dependent on our current energy output and its construction demands. Any changeover in our source of energy must provide these workers with alternative employment.

"The environmental effort recognizes this need," Stickney concluded, "and also the limits of the universe."

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Digestion process will beat nature by 1 yr.

By PETER GOULD

One of the greatest problems of our current energy crisis is time. We are consuming resources and energy at a far greater rate than they are able to be replenished. Byron McDonald, a registered mechanical engineer and free lance consultant as systems engineer for minute man weapons systems for eight years, has a process which will beat nature by 1 year, 11 months and 15 days.

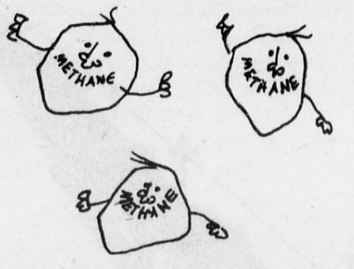
McDonald's process is known as anaerobic digestion. It is a process which exists in nature but which has been sped up by technology. The process converts nitrogenous waste into a useable energy source, methane, and in doing so produces quantities of fertilizer and protein, an indirect food source.

In his EQ sponsored methane workshop, McDonald explained the process involved in methane production by anaerobic digestion (which takes place in the absence of oxygen), its practical usages, and viability today as an alternate energy source. While the focus of his presentation was an explanation of the technical and design features of the digestor, McDonald hit on some interesting facts and ideas.

The digestor can accompish nature's two year process of gassification in only fifteen days.

Storage methods currently suggested by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (open yard stock piling) are seriously inefficient in terms of realising the potential of animal waste as fertilizer. Direct reapplication of manure to the farmer's field eliminates its potential as a source of methane.

Large scale digestion of organic wastes from U.S. cities, dairy and poultry farms, feed lots and slaughterhouses could yield 660 billion cubic feet of methane per day, enough power to supply 35 million families with electricity.



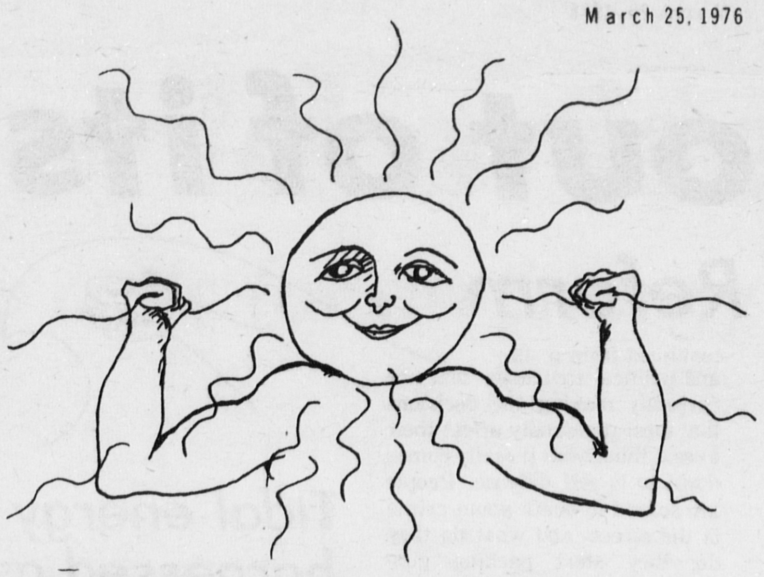
In addition to the production of methane, the digestor boosts the protein content of organic materials from 13% to 35% protein which can then be reused to feed algae on fish farms, thus producing food. (Fish are the highest form of protein available.)

The residue of McDonald's gassification process is a highly efficient fertilizer of equal volume to the original substance. Test crop yields using digested fertilizer have increased 22% over unfertilized fields. The digestor increases potassium, phosphorous, and nitrogen, all essential elements for plant growth.

McDonald can see no ecological reason for not producing digestors on a commercial scale, since the system is highly productive and profitable, and is self sustaining. It runs on its own methane gas.

Yet the federal government has a "tendency to resist any new efforts in energy production," says McDonald, becuause "coal and petroleum are already established. There's still a lot of that resource left." We wonder about that.

More on Energy on pages 17,18,19,21.



Solar energy is now unattainable for most

By JOHN MACKENNA

The energy conference workshop on Solar Energy was a thorough and objective report on the possibilities for solar power. John Schnebley, a spokesman for the New England Solar Energy Association in Townshend, Vt., gave an articulate presentation to groups of about fifty people in the morning and afternoon.

Schnebley indicated that solar energy is unattainable for most in the near future because of the high cost of building materials. He was particularly concerned with Vermont, suggesting a combination of wood and solar energy as the most practical energy alternatives for this area in the immediate future.

Schnebley gave a two hour talk accompanied by slides and models of different solar collectors and buildings in which they are being used. The collectors which he showed used a variety of materials ranging from glass vacuum tubes coated with copper oxide to beer cans and rocks. Such systems are used for heating large volumes of air and water to temperatures not over 100 degrees. Another device which he showed concentrates heat in a small pipe, which then boils water to power electricity-generating turbines.

Schnebley admitted that there are drawbacks with these systems. To heat sizable amounts of air or water, solar collectors must be very large—and the materials are expensive. A square foot of collector paneling costs from $5 to $9. The additional cost of plumbing systems and storage tanks raises the price out of almost everyone's range.

Another disadvantage is that glass collectors are tempting targets for vandals. Psychologists suggest that the sound of a vaccum tube bursting is satisfying for hoodlums.

One other problem is that, for water to be heated, it must run through hundreds of feet of tubing in the panels—and according to Murphy's Law, these tubes are bound to leak. Such systems are also impractical for northern states where the water might freeze in cold weather.

While we need to wait for solar collectors to become economically feasible, there are ways in which we can use solar power now. Mr. Schnebley showed pictures of houses whose design was based on the best utilization of solar energy. One common feature was large windows on the south wall which allows heat into the house during the day. At dark, they are covered with styrofoam to reduce heat-loss during the night.

Schnebley's humor kept his audience alert and interested. He often beamed with a subversive delight as he contrasted the economical, practical creations of small entrepreneurs with the costly, impractical flops sometimes built by the government.

middcomp #5

→ Olin Robisibling

→ personsopause

→ Division of the Hupersonities

The rules:

With the advent of the Wopersons' Liberation Movement, there has been a tendency to take traditionally one-sex related words and neuterize them. For example, President Olin Robisibling rather than Robison.

Competitors are invited to submit up to three examples of such neuterization. Those containing reference to the Middlife will be preferred.

The winner of Middcomp #5 receives a free dinner for two at the Rosebud Cafe. The winning entry and honorable mentions will be printed in next week's Campus.

Deadline for all entries is Monday, March 29. Submit to Middcomp #5, Box 2198.

middcomp #4

The 2nd anniversary of Otis' retirement as resident stud (dog division) at Middlebury College.

Charlie Falk

Honorable Mention:

The 175th Anniversary of the 1st Anniversary of the founding of Middlebury College.

Anne Irwin

The 3rd anniversary of the new dorm drug raid.

Karen Gross

The 2nd anniversary of the Erica Wonnacott Toilet.

Eric Maltzman

The 176th anniversary of the one night stand at Middlebury College.

Pat Maweenie

The 23rd anniversary of Seth Steinzor's love affair with Roget's Thesaurus.

Jennifer K. Brown

The third annual celebration of the art of stairdiving featuring demonstrations by the experts and a stairdiving contest open to the public.

Tweedledum

Middlebury's 176th anniversary.

Marcelle E. Goodman

The 19th anniversary of the Proctor zoo noontime rush.

Tweedle-dee

73rd Anniversary of No Snow for Winter Carnival.

Roy Reynolds

The 15th anniversary of the female clearing out of DKE house.

Martasia Minor

Student Forum: Starr, safety, salaries

By AARON ABEND

Student Forum has met twice since the last Campus and has disposed of several items of importance.

At the March 14 meeting, a proposal by Jill Sutherland making Pearsons a coed dorm and making Starr the new all woman dorm was accepted by Forum with no objections. This would give the women a senior dorm of the same quality as Painter.

A discussion of the Student Course Guide followed. There was concern expressed about the low response which Course Guide questionnaires have been receiving. Tom Weeks, the editor of the guide, said that Middlebury is running the usual cycle, in which student interest starts out very high and drops off until the course guide is discontinued; then after a few years it begins again with high student interest. No proposals were made, but department representatives will try to stress the importance of the Course Guide at the all college meeting night.

In other business, the Forum rejected a proposal which would have eliminated the classification of College Scholar.

At the March 21 meeting, Lucy Newell gave a report on the Campus Safety Working Group. The group has been working to improve the lighting on campus at night. Improvements are being planned and will be made as soon as funds become availabe.

Next, discussion of salaries for officers of student organizations was held. The salaries were approved by the Forum. It was generally agreed that the payments are merely token incentives which provide at least a small reward for the important services which these students provide.

Finally, all Forum goers should take note that as of the March 14 meeting, cookies and styrofoam cups are no longer provided at Forum meetings. In the future, anyone who wishes to have tea or coffee must "bring their own" mug. The action took place after some 25 minutes of discussion and is intended to show Forum's concern regarding non-recycleable materials such as styrofoam.

Zeta Psi wins Bloodmobile keg party contest

The spring Blood Drive attracted 252 donors from the College community. Many more potential donors had to be turned away for medical reasons. Zeta Psi fraternity was the winner of the dorm v. frat "Win a Keg Party" competition, with 60% of the members contributing.

The Red Cross Bloodmobile parked here on March 11 for the organization's annual Midd bid. Sally Paxton ('78), who coordinated this year's drive, called the student turnout a "strong showing." She said she wished to thank all those who waited in the long lines to give, all who helped her run the drive, and Frank Sesno from WMRC-FM who covered the action in McCullough gym.

Paxton congradulated Zeta Psi and announced that the other top contributors were: Davis, 28%; Delta Upsilon, 24%; Slug, 24%; Allen, 16%; and Atwater, 16%. Paxton also wished to thank her co-chairman, Susan Reynolds ('78).

Coal use point of contention

By PETER GOULD

Coalusage in New England was the main point of contention in the energy conference's coal workshop. "Can coal be used economically in New England?" asked Bill Barton, representative of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and leader of the discussion. He then added, "within environmental and safety standards." The priorities of his position were thus established.

Barton stressed the United States' need for coal as a source of energy and called coal a "price basic" resource, explaining that it must be cheaper to burn than other forms of energy in order for it to be used.

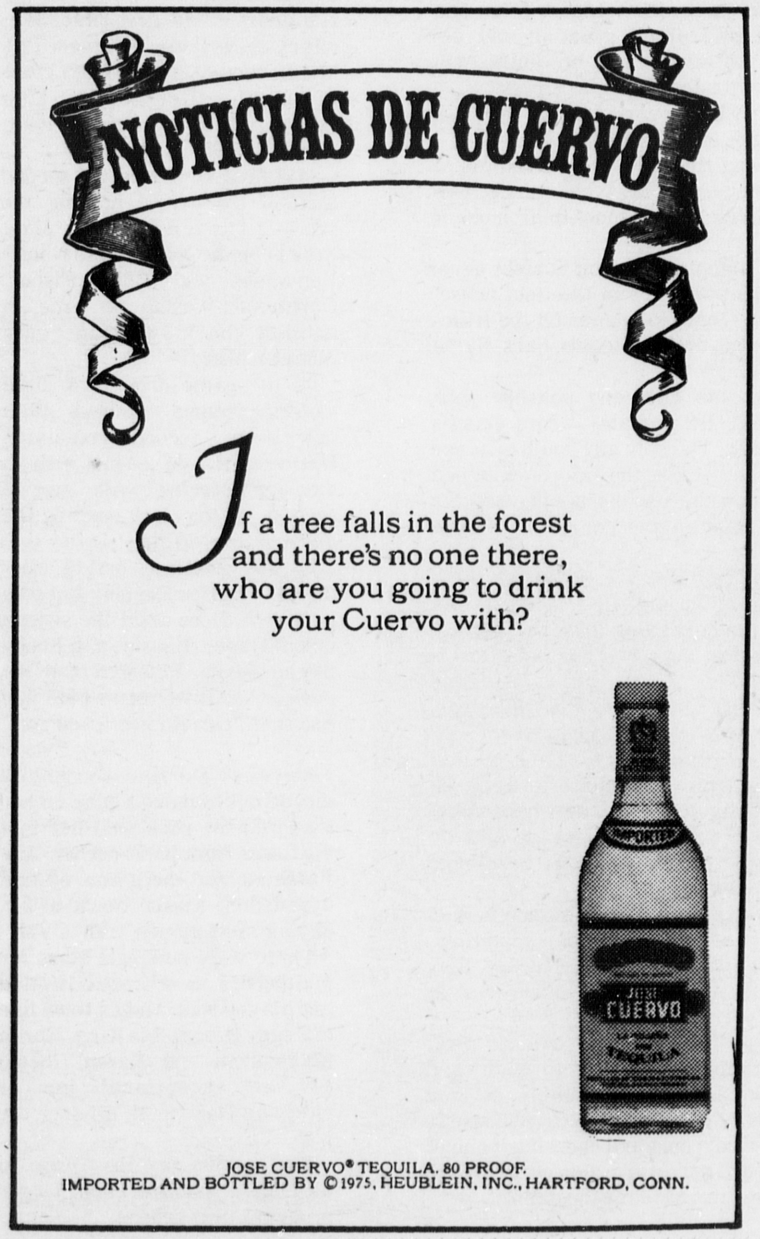
One of the prominent issues in fact within the workshop was the advantages of coal found in the easter U.S. over that in the west and the cost of transportation of western coal to New England.

Barton discussed the possibility of "dedicated rights of way" from west to east trains carrying only coal in order to establish New England as a market for western coal. He went on to say that present demands for energy throughout the U.S. must be met with coal.

Barton cited "competition" between the U.S. and Russia ("They burn a hell of a lot of coal, you know"), and related our relationship with Russia to "competition in nature, in animal and plant life," saying "what has made our country great was not the hick in the field, but readily available resources."

Barton advocated the need for energy independence and the development of coal as a short term resource, at least "for the next fifty years." "Coal is cheap if you ignore environmental and safety regulations, but what we have to do is to strive to find a happy medium."

With the passing of Project Independence, the President's new bill to end the United States' energy dependency on other nations—specifically OPEC—and the bill's reliance upon coal, Bill Barton's "happy medium" may be within reach. The answer to his original question, "Can coal be used economically in New England?" is yes...for the Federal Government. The answer to his second question "within environmental and safety standards?" is a resounding no. A happy medium, indeed.


NOTICIAS DE CUERVO

If a tree falls in the forest
and there's no one there,
who are you going to drink
your Cuervo with?

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Despite vigorous schedule

Tennis team should do better this year

By COURT CHILTON

The varsity tennis team should improve on last year's 7-3 record, despite a more vigorous schedule. Six of last year's top seven players are returning, including sophomores Steve Sass, Pete Bostwick, Judd Anderson and Court Chilton. Both of the other returning lettermen, Steve Fier and Captain John Dana are juniors. Dana was last year's most consistent performer, posting an 8-2 individual record.

Coach Mickey Heineken started practices as soon as the hockey rink was removed, even though the red and blue dyes fkom the ice completely covered the field house floor. He is emphasizing aggressiveness and stamina this spring, and will try different doubles combinations, trying to overcome last year's weakness in that department.

The season's first match is against the University of Vermont, a top New England power, on their poorly manicured indoor courts, on April 1st. This will be to the Panther's advantage since the return match will be on outdoor courts where the Panthers feel more at home. Skidmore, always a pushover in the past, has been dropped from the schedule. The University of Massachusetts has been added to the schedule which includes powerhouses Saint Lawrence and Dartmouth.

Coach Heineken also expects a better showing at the New England Championships, which will be held at Amherst at the end of April. The Panthers finished in the middle of the pack last spring despite the advantage of home courts and enthusiastic crowds.

photo by sara payne

Jack Leary coached women's hockey team.

Womens hockey wraps up at 2-0-0

By JACK LEARY

The women's hockey team skated to its second victory in as many games with a 4-3 overtime victory against Dartmouth.

The play started at a rather fast pace and continued this way throughout the contest. Both teams had some excellent chances to score early in the going but the goaltenders were equal to the task with Middlebury's Cathy Butterfield coming up with several fine stops on shots from in close.

Dartmouth broke the ice late in the first period on a fine shot from twenty feet. At the end of the first stanza Dartmouth up 1-0, but things changed quickly in the second and early in the third period.

Midd scored its first goal midway through the second period to tie the score at 1-1. Edie MacAusland scored the goal with assists going to Ellen Fisher and Jennifer Cogswell, all members of the first line. The second period ended with the score tied as both teams received fine work from their defensive corps.

Middlebury's defensewomen Nancy Henderson, Zoe Peterson, Janet Benhken, Liz Robert, Martha Merrow, Lucy Newell and Kathy Cashman did a fine job of clearing the puck and covering in their own zone all night.

The third period saw Middlebury come out flying scoring two goals in the first shift. Jennifer Cogswell made the score 2-1 Middlebury on a goal from close in front after some fine stickhandling by Edie MacAusland.

MacAusland scored the second goal of the period making the score 3-1 on a similar play. Assists on the goal went to Nancy Henderson and Ellen Fisher. Dartmouth wasted no time in coming back scoring only minutes later.

As the game drew to a close victory seemed assured. With only twenty seconds remaining Dartmouth made one last rush up the ice scoring with twelve seconds on the clock sending the game into overtime.

In the overtime period Middlebury carried the play but was unable to score undil the second unit of Haden, Kassler and Busby hit the ice. Zoe Peterson stole the puck at the Big Green's blue line and sent Trina Kassler in on goal.

As the Dartmouth goalie moved out to make a play on her she fired the puck past her into the lower right hand corner. The Panthers won the game 4-3 and upped their season mark to 2-1, having split games with UVM.

There were no single stars for Middlebury as everyone hustled and played well. Midd's third line of Peggy Daniel, Sue King, Karen Malmstrom and Karen Chadsy did an exceptional job of checking Dartmouth all over the ice.

The women say they hope to develop a stronger and larger program next season.

LOSING STREAK

Comparing muscles

By JOHN MACKENNA

As I was walking through the gym this afternoon, I noticed a scrawny kid alone at the far end of the court, awkwardly heaving the ball toward the basket. Not wanting to disturb him, I stole discreetly along the wall to get a closer look at him. His legs and arms were so thin, he looked like a grasshopper throwing stones at a street sign. He must have taken twelve shots from inside the foul line before he hit one. My eyes are bad, so it wasn't until I was up close that I recognized him as the cross-eyed nurd who always sits in the front row in my bio class.

I had to laugh. This kid on a basketball court was as incongruous as Pudge Tillinghast doing the bump at a KDR party. But he was so intent that he didn't even notice me.

I watched until the novelty evolved into boredom. He had noticed me, and after he sank only three shots in ten minutes, I got the feeling I might be making him uncomfortable. I yelled to him to keep it up, then went on my way.

Inspired by this encounter, I returned to my room to write about my friend and other part time athletes like him. Every afternoon, they escape by the score, leaving the formaldahyde frogs and the calculators, poo-pooing the likes of Milton, Melville and Machiavelli. "Derivatives be damned!" they mutter as they slip on the sneakers and the shorts.

They do come in all shapes and sizes, but I feel safe dividing them into five rough categories.

1) **The Dreamers:** These are the guys who think they have a tiger trapped inside them. On the outside, they look ordinary, but as soon as they hit the tennis court, they become Jimmy Conners facing Ilie Nastase for $3 million at Forest Hills, in their heads, of course. If you're alert, you can spot them on the basketball court. They do everything exactly like Dr. J., including blind sky hooks from 20 feet, but their shooting percentage tends to be , well, a little lower. With their every move, the crowd is on its feet, But they shrug off the praise, the pressure, to concentrate on the game, sinking the winning bucket with three seconds left on the clock.

Every time they slip on their sneakers, a new world championship is at stake. By the end of four years, most of them have scored the winning basket in a few hundred world championships, beaten Arthur Ashe in five sets, and skiied to dozens of Olympic gold medals.

2) **The Hard Core Weight Men:** This crowd limits itself to one small corner of the exercise room, and is responsible for the aroma that gives the place its distinctive atmosphere. They are very large and don't smile very often. A typical HCWM walks with his arms hanging out at his side like a cowboy waiting to draw his sixshooters in a shootout. You can tell who they are when you bump into them in front of the milk machines in Procter, because they don't move, at all. Ordinary people rock a little, but bumping into one of these monsters is like walking into a petrified tree, or a sleeping elephant.

In the weight room, they stand around comparing muscles and watching each other. What they call exercise passes as torture in most societies. It consists of picking up as much weight as possible once, twice, maybe three times an afternoon. When one gets down to it, there is a lot of huffing, grunting and encouragement from compatriots. All this for one big push, then back to comparing muscles and lewd tales of sexual prowess.

I hope that they will all be too busy lifting cars, tearing trees out of the ground, and kicking trash cans to read this article.

3) **The "What the Hell is He Doing Here?" Type:** (Needless to say, my friend belongs in this category.) This type includes two distinct subgroups, with one factor in common--total lack of strength and coordination.

My first group is the scraggly, mungey guys you thought never left the Proctor game room. (When they are in the field house, they are high, naturally, and have come to bounce on the trampoline, or to watch all the different colored tennis balls flying around Fletcher.)

The second subgroup includes the guy who polishes your Political Science professor's shoes. He probably wears glasses and "Hey, where's the flood?" pants. The only girl you'll ever see him talking to is the one who walks the aforementioned professor's dog. If you get close enough, you'll probably find the topic of their discussion to be quantum mechanics, or maybe they're speaking in French.

No matter which subgroup they're from, you might see them dangling below the pull-up bar, wriggling and wagging to get their chin over the bar just once. Or maybe jogging through Fletcher with a stride reminiscent of your dog, the day a car ran over his foot.

The most distinctive mark of this category is the white legs. Their legs are always the color you wish Foley's sheets were.

4) **The Once Upon a Time Jocks:** This category is the largest of all, contributing dozens to the field house mob each afternoon. All of them were captains of something at West Somewhere High. The College accepted them, expecting them to join the athletic program here, but for one of many reasons, probably to salvage their education, they decided to resign.

Their condition depends apon their class. The freshmen tend to be very fit, because they are only one year out out of competition, and just learning what beer is all about. By graduation day, they have packed away more Old Millwaukee than the entire class at West Nowhere drank in senior year.

5) **The Pure Recreation Crowd:** These athletes are the most casual, maintaining similar attidtudes toward both study and sport. Their fathers usually own something profitable, so they have nothing to worry about. They often come to the field house in small herds, taking over a basketball court and cheering if one of them even sinks a basket. If they are not drunk, they certainly act like it. Of all five categories, these guys have the most fun.

Captains

Dave Nelson and Andy McLean will lead this season's Panther baseball squad. The co-captains say they anticipate a successful record for the squad. photo by sara payne

MIDD ties Pease for volleyball title

By PAUL NORDSTROM

The Middlebury volleyball team came into its own last Saturday at the six-team Lyndon St. Volleyball Tournament. Boy, did it!

In addition to tying Pease Air Force Base with the day's best record, 4-1, Middlebury won the unofficial Vermont colleges championship with victories over UVM and Lyndon State, the latter team ranked #6 in New England the past two years.

The eight-hour tournament consisted of round-robin play with each team playing five best-of-three matches. Because each of the teams played 12 or more 15-point games, the tournament became a contest of endurance and determination toward the end and the inspired Panthers simply would not let themselves be stopped.

The Panther six, consisting of Doug Bond, Dave Byrd, Eric Maltzman, Paul Nordstrom, Tom Weeks, and Dex Whittinghill, opened the day cold with a narrow loss to the very tall and powerful Pease team in a marathon match.

After winning the first game 18-16, the Panthers got bombed in the second 7-15. Middlebury gained an 8-4 lead in the third, but the score then remained deadlocked for at least one rotation. Finally, the game was lost 12-15 at the net as Pease began to coordinate their attack and rocket spikes into the Middlebury defense.

The turning point of the day, indeed, of the season, came for the team after it fell behind the Concord Y 0-6. The Panthers realized that somehow they had to get loosened up and emotionally into the game. Hand-clapping, shouting, bouncing up and down —— anything to keep themselves on their toes —— ensued. And it worked. Concord fell in two straight: 15-12, 15-12.

Middlebury's momentum continued to build through the first UVM game: 15-1. Tiring somewhat in the second, the Panthers lost 16-18, but came back to win the third 15-6.

Next came the Burlington Y. Again Middlebury caught fire, this time even more intensely than against Concord, and took apart the astonished Burlington team 15-2, 15-10.

The finale came against 6th-ranked Lyndon St., the tournament's host and favorite. At stakes was a share of the tournament's title for Middlebury and the Vermont college championship for both teams. A bit of personal rivalry also existed between the two teams as Lyndon St. had been helpful in giving the newly formed Middlebury team advice and support the past two months. Once again the nearly exhausted team caught fire. "Psyched outta their minds" might say it more appropriately. Continually bouncing on their toes a la Muhummad Ali and using the chanting of the LSC fans to their advantage, the Middlebury machine went to work.

Exceptional blocking, solid back row play, heady front row play, dipping serves, a strategic time out, a surprising choice of courts at the coin toss, all combined so well. Lyndon St. fell in two stright. 15-11, 15-11.

Pease and Middlebury finished with identical 4-1 records in the matches and 9-3 in individual games. However, because Pease beat Middlebury in the opening match, Pease was given the tournament's trophy on which will be engraved the names of both teams. The Middlebury team? Tired, sore, but oh man, big winners at last.

New talent, improved veterans expected to boost track prospects

By JOHN MACKENNA

The Varsity Track Team can only improve on last year's performance-when they were beaten at least once by every team they faced. They have good reason to be optimistic, for they have been blessed with outstanding new talent and improvement among the veterans.

The men's distance team, strong last year, is the core of this spring's team. Chris Baldwin, who posted the best times of any Panther in all four distance events last spring, has improved substantially. On the winter track circuit, he ran a 9:26.2 two mile, almost eight seconds faster than his previous best.

Returning from last year's distance squad are Dusty McNichol, Harry Hoffman, Walt Burrier and Mark Efinger. Colyn Case (4:17 mile) after a year away from school, has been fast in the mile andtwo mile this winter. Sophomore Al Dragone, who did not run as a freshman, brings tremendous speed in the half-mile.

Dragone and freshman Stan Glass will join Duane Wilcox, Paul Turner and last year's co-captain John Gunnison in the 440. Peggy Rice has been running well at that distance this winter, but will probably switch to longer distances as the spring season opens.

Coach Peter Sundheim has great expectations for two freshman jumpers. Greg Martin has already long jumped over 20 feet this winter, and should improve as the season goes on. Geoff Sather should be a top New England competitor in the high jump. Vermont State High School Champion for the last two year's, his best jump has been 6'6". Both Greg and Geoff are top-notch hurdlers as well.

Jay Harvey will be high jumping with Sather, while vets Mike Blount and Terry Ball share long jumping with Martin. Ball, in addition to being the only experienced pole vaulter, will triple jump with Gunnison.

Veterans Adrian Benepe and Mike Blount and freshman Jeff Jonathan will handle the short sprints. Blount qualified for the Easterns last year with 22.9 in the 220-yard dash.

The weights, particularly the javelin, look much stronger than last year with some fresh blood in the ranks. Terry Quinn, whose best javelin throw of 194' was better than the winning throw in the Eastern Championships, iw-will be tough to beat. He is backed by Turner and freshmen Stu Lane and Matt Winslow.

John Germanow, returning after a year's absence, was the Panther's best discus-thrower two years ago. Both Dave Parsons, last year's best, and Lane will be pushing him hard.

photo by chris chadwick

Colyn Case - 4:4:33 mile

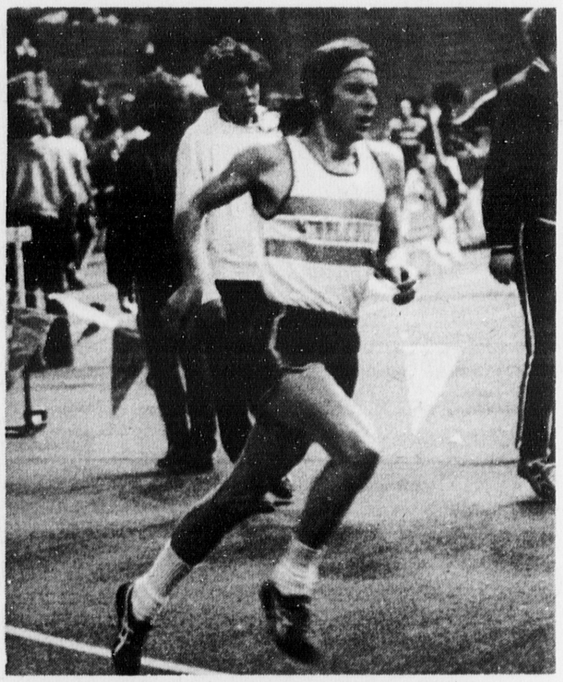

photo by chris chadwick

Chris 'Baldy' Baldwin placed 4th.

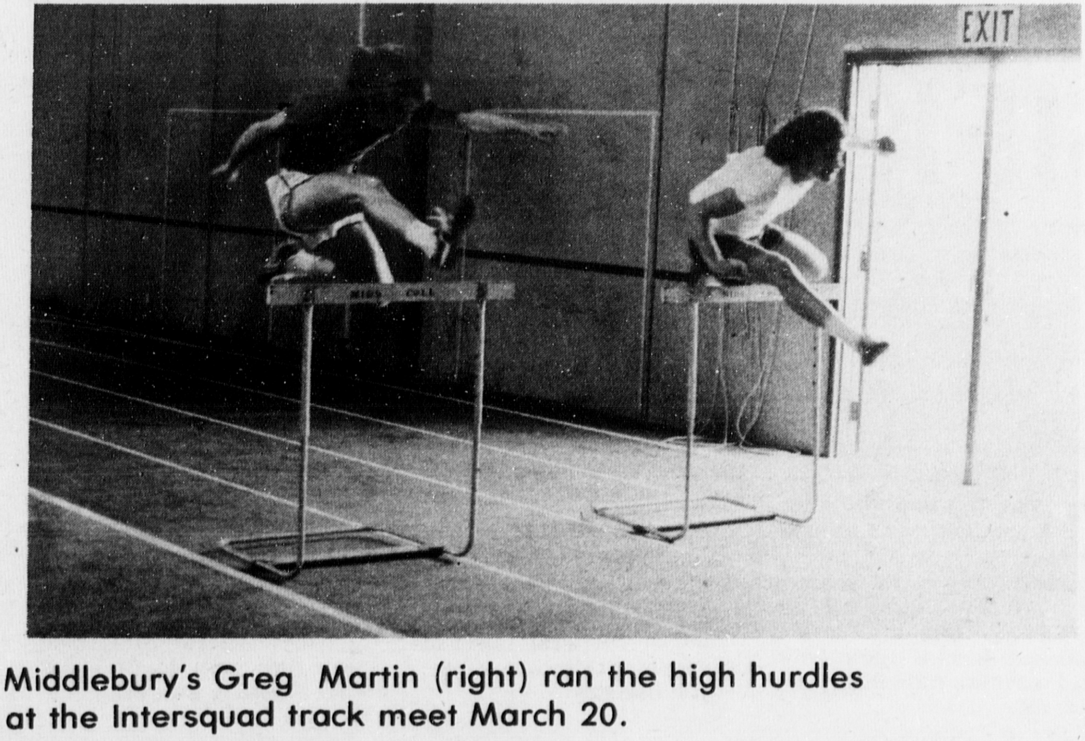

photo by sara payne

Middlebury's Greg Martin (right) ran the high hurdles at the Intersquad track meet March 20.

Woodworth named captain

Junior Newell "Buzzy" Woodworth has been chosen by a vote of his teammates to captain the 1976-1977 Middlebury College hockey team.

Woodworth, a defenseman, has been one of the Panthers leading defenders for the past two years. Following a year on the Middlebury freshman squad, which went 14-1 that year, Woodworth broke into the starting lineup on the 1975 varsity squad, which posted a 15-7-1 record.

Not imposing at 5-9, 155 pounds, Woodworth is tough for his size. He covers a lot of ice and is difficult to get by.

He also has proved to be a real offensive threat finishing this season in a tie as the fourth highest scorer on the Panther squad with 21 points on 5 goals and 16 assists. In his first year of varsity play he accounted for 6 goals and 20 assists for 26 points.

Woodworth earned a berth on the weekly ECAC Division II All-Star Team in mid-season coming up with four assists in Middlebury's win over Hamilton and one goal in a narrow loss to AIC.

A History major at Middlebury, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. N.B. Woodworth, 1 Ober Rd., Princeton, N.J.

announcements

Synch swimmers

'Swimmin' in the Rain,' this year's synchronized swim show will be held on March 25 and 26 at 8:00 pm in Brown Pool.

The show is built around popular movie themes and includes songs sung by the D-8, baton twirling, and a men's comedy routine, as well as swimming routines performed by the Synchronized Swim Team. The director, Christi Rentsch, also stars with the rest of the cast in the finale extravaganza, a take-off on **Funny Lady**.

Since the pool balcony is very warm (80-90 degrees), the audience should wear light clothes.

A quiet dorm?

Does your neighbor's stereo drive you up the wall? Do late-night hall "discussions" deprive you of your sleep? Wish you could study in your room? Want to live in a quiet place next year? We would like to start a "quiet" house or dorm (needs not be dull!) next fall. If interested , please send a note to the Dean's office by Monday, March 29.

Junior year in Spain

All those who may be interested in spending the junior year (or semester) in Spain next year should submit their applications to the Spanish office, Sunderland 212, as soon as possible. Time is growing short!

Ostendorf and Jazz

Berndt Ostendorf, visiting professor at Harvard University, will lecture on "Jazz, Blues and Poetry: Double Consciousness in Afro-American Oral Culture," at 4:15 p.m. Friday, March 26 in Munroe Lounge.

Sponsored by the Department of American Literature, the lecture is open to the public.

The visiting Harvard professor of American Literature is a member of the faculty of the University of Freiburg, Germany. He is the author of numerous articles on folklore, myth and criticism in literature.

W.U. brings Holly Near

On Monday March 20 at 8pm a concert will be sponsored in Proctor Lounge by the Women's Union. Holly Near will perform her original compositions accompanied by Jeffrey Langley on piano, and backed by bass.

Near has a folk and blues style. Her songs are about her feelings and her life, or are observations of political and social situations. She is particularly concerned with the raising of awareness of women of themselves—their ideas, fears concerns, and their relationships with other women and men.

An accomplished artist, Near has performed in the musical "Hair" in New York City and traveled with the "Free the Army Show" with activist-actress Jane Fonda. Near also has done eight concert tours in the United States and abroad. Her other credits include major motion pictures such as **Slaughterhouse-Five** and **Minnie and Moskowitz**, and guest appearances on many television shows.

Her two albums, **Hang in There** and **Holly Near—A Live Album** have been great successes, winning excellent reviews from the Los Angeles **Times**, the San Francisco **Chronicle** and the Boston **Phoenix**.

Tickets to the concert will be sold at the door.

Thursday Series

Dana Rusinak, cellist of the Buffalo String Quartet, and Carol Rankin, pianist, will present a program of music for violoncello and piano on the Middlebury College Thursday Series, 4: 15 p.m. today, Thursday , March 25 in the Johnson Center Gallery.

Featuring works by Bach, Webern, and Brahms, the recital is free and public.

Rusinak, who teaches cello in the applied music program at Middlebury, has been a member of the Buffalo String Quartet since its beginning in 1974, and presently is in residence with the Quartet at Johnson State College.

He taught at SUNY Buffalo from 1973 to 1975 and served as principal cellist for the Colorado Philharmonic in 1973, and played in the Grant Teton Festival Orchestra in 1974-75.

Rankin, accompanying Rusinak in this concert, is originally from the New York City area. She teaches piano in Johnson, Vt.

Food working group forming

The Student Forum Food Resources Working Group is creating a "Food and Hunger Resource Library." It will be located in the Egbert Starr Library, and its materials will be available to all students.

Anyone who has pamphlets, handouts, books, or any other information that they would like to contribute to the "Food and Hunger Resource Library" should contact Kathy Weeks, Box C3909.

Juniors in Paris

Acceptances for the Middlebury 1976-77 Junior Year in Paris Program are now being processed. Those interested, who have not already submitted an application, should do so promptly—before April 1, if they wish to be considered.

Teacher Education

Students interested in practice teaching in either term of '76-'77 should pick up applications in the office of Teacher Education (Munroe 122). Completed applications are due April 16. If you know of any students currently abroad who are interested in practice teaching next year, please inform the Office of Teacher Education.

Money for Guatemala

Chaplain Charles Scott has announced that a total of $552.14 has been raised for the Behrhorst Clinic in Chimaltenango, Guatemala.

Jeffrey Keffer '77, Sara Levinson '77, and Mike Noviss '77 were with the Experiment in International Living in Guatemala at the time of the January earthquake and volunteered to assist in the emergency work at the Clinic.

The Chapel Committee contributed $200 to the fund out of its reserves, plus the $108.00 received in the Chapel offering on Sunday, March 7. The remainder came from individual contributions.

Grievances?

Something to bitch about? The Grievance Committee would like to know about it. Send your complaint to GRIEVANCES Box C 2210.

Gezork to preach

Dr. Herbert Gezork, who was the Acting Chaplain of Middlebury during Chaplain Charles Scott's absence in 1973, will be guest preacher in Mead Chapel on Sunday morning, March 28, at 11:00 a.m.

Widely acclaimed as lecturer and preacher, Dr. Gezork is President Emeritus of Andover Newton Theological Seminary and a past president of the American Baptist Churches.

A refugee from Nazi Germany, he came to this country in 1938 and taught for several years at Wellesley College before joining the Andover Newton factulty.

The title of Dr. Gezork's Mead Chapel sermon is "Christianity—in Three Words."

River Niger

Joseph A. Walker's three-act drama, "The River Niger," will be presented at Middlebury College, 8 p.m. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 26, 27 and 28 at Wright Memorial Theatre.

Produced and directed by Middlebury drama seminar students, "The River Niger" deals with everyman's struggle to find a means to further his cause in life. As the author explains, it is an attempt by an individual "to find his own battlefield."

Tickets for "The River Niger" are availbale at $1 per person at Wright Theatre Box Office. Reservations can be made by calling Wright Theatre at 388-2665.

Members of the cast include Xyna Bell, as Gail; Sam Carpenter, playing Mo; Craig Carr, as Skeeter; Ken Chase, Al; Bruce Evans, Jeff; Stanley Glass, Dudley; Denise House, Mattie; Calvin Smiley, Chips; Tracey Thompson, Ann; Joel Trotter, John, and Pennie Whitmore, as Grandma.

Jane McGarry ('79) is the stage manager, and John Farmer ('78) is musical director. Richard Forman, a theatre assistant, is technical director.

WNEW's Dennis Elsas to speak

On Thursday, March 25, Dennis Elsas, a disc jockey and radio personality from WNEW-FM in New York will speak in Munroe Lounge at 4: 15 PM.

Elsas has worked with WNEW-FM for four years as a part-time DJ and full-time Music Director. He will talk about how he got started on his radio career, in addition to other aspects of the radio industry, such as media journalism and media responsibility.

Elsas is being sponsored by WRMC-FM. He will welcome all questions at the conclusion of his talk.

Mountain Club slide show

The Middlebury College Mountain Club will present a slideshow on wilderness areas of the world 7:30 p.m. Sunday, March 28 in Dana Auditorium. The special one-hour program, which is free and public, will feature slides on the desert-canyon wilderness of Utah, mountains of Alaska including student climbing expeditions, and other areas of the world.

Udall Meeting

On Thursday, March 25, there will be an informal meeting in Proctor Lounge at 4:30 for all students interested in working for the Udall for President primary campaign in New York.

A group of volunteers will be leaving Middlebury at the beginning of spring break (April 2) to work with the campaign. They will remain in New York through the primary on Tuesday, April 6. Transportation will be provided by the Udall campaign.

Information concerning arrangements for food and a place to stay will be given out at the meeting. Anyone interested in working for Udall should attend the meeting, or else contact Bob Carolla, Box C2279, 388-6890.

Classifieds

For Sale: Records...such artists as Elton John, Grateful Dead, Chicago, Carole King and more. Reasonable prices: call 388-2906.

For sale: stereo loudspeakers: audio analyst A-76x, 10 in.-2 way, $106 new, these $63 each. Rick Novak, Hadley 315, 388-9457.

Four Responsible Students are looking for a professor's house to rent or care for over the summer. References, etc. C2132.

Tom—all of my life I have been milking mice.

For Sale: 1962 International Travel all 304 V-8 4 speed new paint—from Florida—no rust—good running conditions—call 388-4861 or -7691. $600 or best offer.

For sale: Telephoto Lens 135mm f/2.8 Pentax mount to fit all universal screw mount 35mm cameras. Excellent condition. $35.00. See Bert Phinney at the Admissions Office.

For Sale: **Fresh eggs**—by the dozen. Call Stoney at 388-7432. We deliver.

For Sale:One loft—fits Milliken rooms. Call Stoney at 388-7432.

For Sale; One culo. Will trade for a larger chest. See Humm at Seymour.

Wanted: Any worn grooves from WRMC. I deliver. Call Citizen Bob, 8-9055.

Wanted: Electric typewriter in good condition. Alita Blanc, Box 2060, Kelly 411.

UDALL for President—anyone interested in working for Udall in the N.Y. primary (April 2-6) please contact Bob Carolla....Box C2279, 388-6890.

Chris Lee: My heart soars like a hawk! Come ride the updrafts with me. JPL

Wanted: someone staying over spring break who will be able to take care of Heathcote for me. Reply Box 3923. Sam Carpenter.

DING FOR KING '78

Attention: The Bridport Star is out. Get your copy now. See page three. What? Affrakata!

Ride to Montreal: needed anytime before March 31, Greg: 388-2778, Box 2366.

Lost: Buck knife with "Jeff Kling" engraved on it. Good fortune guaranteed if you find it.

Found: A tape labeled "Motivation," Dr. Ross Stover Rhoads, Calvary Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N.C. It was on the floor after Steve Rockefeller's Winter Term lecture. See Dean Wonnacott.

Strawberries spotted with chocolate and ink taste very fine moose, bear, and skink. Do you agree, sir, and what do you think?

Connoisseur manual turntable belt drive, Schure M,91 ED cartridge, walnut base, dust cover. One year old. $115. Jay White—C3888 or Zeta Psi.

Bovine Party nominates Craig for Presidential candidate; Bovs all over country voice support.

Reminder: Joe and Bill are hehhh.

A. to Lori: Hi. My bowl is empty.

Basic Abelard-type looking for a Helois without an angry uncle. Contact Box C2284.

Mme. Sosostris: Don't discard the drowned Phoenician Sailor. Keep shifting the candles.—Mmme. de Tornquist.

If devils be dancers, and knights be lancers of roses so full and fair, then answer me, yes?, with spirit no less, and carcinogenic care.